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ABSTRACT

The paper reviews 268 studies and publications (dated from 1975 to 1983) related to the application of telecommunications technology to rehabilitation. Technologies examined were applications of television (cable, closed circuit, interactive, instructional television, fixed service, and broadcast); satellite; radio; and telephone. Documents are organized according to the following categories: consumer applications (such as television captioning and cable TV to reach homebound and disabled groups); special education applications (including television to facilitate prosocial behavior of withdrawn or disturbed children and career education programming); education and training applications (such as inservice training, parent education, and vocational education); agency applications (including public relations and community outreach); and media image applications (primarily television programming to promote positive attitudes toward persons with disabilities). Six recommendations are offered, including suggestions for a central information center for current information on telecommunications applications and stress on the human engineering side of technology. The references are presented alphabetically by author and include information on titles, source, date, page and a brief annotation. (CL)

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APPLICATIONS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY TO SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

7

Susanne M. Bruyere, Ph.D.

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APPLICATIONS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY TO SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

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REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW

Applications of Telecommunications Technology to Services for Individuals with Disabilities

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REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW

PROJECT SUMMARY

> "...Synthetic research involves reviewing the research literature available in some defined area of interest and summarizing and integrating the results into tentative conclusions regarding the current state of knowledge..."
>
> (Bolton, 1974, p.10)

The REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW project originates from the National Rehabilitation Information Center's (NARIC) 1983, National Institute of Handicapped Research (NIHR) contract. To assure quality research and the maximum participation of professionals in the field of rehabilitation, NARIC invited the National Council on Rehabilitation Education (NCRE) to serve as the project's co-sponsor.

REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEWS were initiated to create state-of-the-art reviews on a variety of rehabilitation topics.

Each of the REVIEWS consists of two parts:

- an integrated, analytical literature synopsis, including the author's observations, conclusions, and recommendations for future research; and
- an annotated reference list, including annotated bibliographic entries.

Each REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW represents the individual author's opinions and not necessarily those of NARIC, NCRE or NIHR.

Bolton, B. Introduction to Rehabilitation Research. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1974.

However, this type of synoptic research provides professionals with an opportunity to reflect upon the strengths and weaknesses of the research available in each subject area, and thus, offers valuable feedback to NIHR as well as to the larger rehabilitation community.

This project also stands as a model of cooperative efforts. The co-sponsorship between NARIC and NCRE strengthened the substantive value of each of the final documents. The printing contribution by The Xerox Corporation greatly increased the dissemination possibilities for the entire project. Xerox's donation of services to REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEWS demonstrates the Corporation's continuing dedication to active involvement in public sector projects.

These collaborative efforts are important because of the intrinsic value of the project. Each REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW takes a new step in the utilization of available research. The sheer volume of research studies conducted as well as the variety of publication sources can make the use of this information a complex and time consuming process. By closing the gap between the producers and consumers of knowledge and technology, it is hoped that REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEWS will help to avoid duplication of research efforts and will significantly add to the possibility for innovative applications of research information.

THE NATIONAL REHABILITATION INFORMATION CENTER

The National Rehabilitation Information Center, NARIC, is a rehabilitation research library located at The Catholic University of America (CUA) and funded by The National Institute of Handicapped Research, (NIHR), of the U.S. Department of Education. Established in 1977, NARIC's goals are to:

- Facilitate dissemination of rehabilitation information;
- Promote utilization of rehabilitation research;
- Serve as an archive for NIHR and Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) documents; and
- Make information on assistive devices available to professionals serving disabled persons, researchers, and disabled consumers.

In sponsoring the REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW, NARIC's responsibilities included identifying and selecting authors; developing author guidelines; providing each author with topical bibliographic searches of REHABDATA and other relevant databases, as well as supplying a variety of supplemental resources. NARIC staff wrote citations and annotations and supplemental materials for each document in addition to serving as editor and publisher.

NARIC will house and distribute the REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW documents.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON REHABILITATION EDUCATION

The National Council on Rehabilitation Education (NCRE), is a professional organization composed of over 500 educators, trainers, and staff development specialists which represents over 180 academic training programs and research projects related to the field of rehabilitation education. NCRE is dedicated to quality services for persons with disabilities, ensured by high standards of pre-professional education, continuing education for practicing rehabilitationists, and ethical standards. The organization also lobbies on behalf of enabling legislation and supports mechanisms needed to maintain quality services such as accreditation, certification, professional literature, and the like.

Participation in the REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW Project provided NCRE members an opportunity to further their organizational goal of "utilization and application of rehabilitation research." NCRE authors and members of the Advisory Committee volunteered their time and expertise to the project.

Dr. Kenneth W. Reagles, NCRE Advisory Committee Chair, assisted the NARIC REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW Project Director with selection of topics and authors, as well as consulting with authors regarding substantive research issues. The NCRE Advisory Committee provided a peer review of the final documents.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

The National Institute of Handicapped Research (NIHR), a part of the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services of the U.S. Department of Education, provides leadership and support for a national and international program of comprehensive and coordinated research regarding the rehabilitation of disabled persons. The Institute's mission also encompasses the dissemination of information concerning developments in rehabilitation procedures, methods and devices to improve the lives of persons of all ages with physical and mental disabilities, especially those who are severely disabled.

The Institute carries out its mission through a variety of programs including:

- The Research and Demonstration Project
- The Research and Training Centers
- The Rehabilitation Engineering Centers

The REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW project is a component part of the Institute's goal of transforming research knowledge into comprehensive documents for dissemination and utilization. Thus, NIHR funded NARIC to develop and implement the REVIEW project. NIHR staff specialists provided a review of the documents prior to publication. Additionally, in the continuing effort for coordination and cooperation among federal agencies, staff specialists from the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) also participated in reviewing the documents.

APPLICATIONS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY TO SERVICES
FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

APPLICATIONS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY TO SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

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September 1983

> The world has moved from the wire to the wireless, the track to the trackless, the visible to the invisible. More and more can be done with less.
>
> R. Buckminster Fuller
> NOVA, 1970

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW is to provide an analytical synopsis and annotated reference list for the professional literature on the topic of telecommunications and vocational rehabilitation. By providing an extensive review of the research literature on the application of telecommunications technology to the rehabilitation of disabled persons, it is hoped that this REVIEW will "serve an important role in the integration of studies and the translation of results into implications..." (Bolton, 1974, p. 12).

Bolton, B. Introduction to Rehabilitation Research. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1974

This paper describes the scope of the REVIEW and briefly summarizes the major categories of subject matter reflected in the literature and their content; identifies key areas of concern for those planning to explore the use of telecommunications technology and makes some recommendations for future research.

Description of Resources

For this REVIEW a total of 268 studies and publications were identified which relate to applications of telecommunications technology to rehabilitation. These documents were identified through searches of the NARIC database (REHABDATA), as well as through searches of other Bibliographic Retrieval Services databases including: Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), Inspec, ABI Inform Health Planning and Administration, Medlars, Resources on Vocational Education, Psychological Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, Exceptional Child Educational Resources, Public Affairs Information Service, Dissertation Abstracts, Biosis Previews, Social Science Citation Index, Bilingual Education databases, and National Technical Institute Services.

Reports of federally funded research and demonstration projects are the most frequently cited documents. Other items reviewed are journal articles and dissertation abstracts. The technologies examined were applications of television (cable, closed circuit, interactive [two way], Instructional Television Fixed Service, and broadcast); satellite; radio; and telephone. A few applications of computer, teletext, audio cassette, videotape and use of other software are also included.

Applications of the computer to rehabilitation were minimally included. Specific information on this topic is available from the 1983 REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW entitled, The Computer in Vocational Rehabilitation Agency Management, authored by Bruce Growick, Ph.D. Also outside the scope of this paper are applications of telecommunications technology to rehabilitation engineering; there is sufficient information in the literature on this topic to warrant the production of a paper on these applications exclusively.

A review of the documents cited reflects that application of telecommunications technologies to the rehabilitation of disabled persons could be divided into the following major categories:

- Consumer Applications;
- Special Education Applications;
- Education and Training Applications;
- Agency Applications (including use in community outreach, service delivery and internal management); and
- Media Image Applications (including community education and changing attitudes).

These categories are not exhaustive nor mutually exclusive. Many of the documents could have been placed under several categorical areas because a variety of applications may be described. For the sake of classification and clarity, however, each document is included in only one of the identified categories.

SUMMARY OF CONTENT

Overview

In "tele" - communications, participants at some distance from each other, greater than what can be bridged by some face-to-face means, can communicate. "Telecommunications means inter-personal communication by means of an electric or electronic system transmitted over wires or fiberoptic filaments or through the air via electromagnetic waves, or beams of light. It is an interactive, two-way exchange using pictures, alphanumeric symbols, or combinations thereof" (Park, 1978). The technologies may be television, satellite, radio, telephone, computers, or combinations thereof. In this REVIEW, the outputs of videotape, videocassette, audiotape (and other recording and reproducing equipment) are treated as audio-visual equipment which may be used to supplement a telecommunications system.

The documents reviewed frequently present information on two or more different kinds of technologies within one report. Most common among these documents were either federally-funded reports providing an overview of the technologies for planning purposes, or descriptions of public relations efforts by agencies using public service announcements on television and radio. The bulk of the applications were for television. However, the term television is very broad, covering commercial broadcast television, Public Broadcasting, cable television, Instructional Fixed Television Service, interactive television, closed circuit television and classroom applications such as use of videotapes

in instructional television. Far fewer applications are cited for radio, satellites, and telephone and audio-conferencing.

Consumer Applications

Of the documents reviewed, 43 were identified as being applications by consumers (i.e., disabled individuals themselves). These were evenly distributed between applications using a variety of technologies; radio; and television; applications using telephone and teletext are also cited.

Consumer use applications indicated several categories: communication technology applications; information dissemination; advocacy; and captioning for television. About 25% of these documents were applications of technologies as communication aids. Some examples of communication technology applications include a description of a trial telephone service for deaf individuals implemented in Britain (Grossfield, King, Martin & Tolcher, 1982) and an excellent overview article presented in the University of Florida Rehab Brief (1980).

Information dissemination applications included examples of radio program services carried on both broadcast and closed circuit FM station's subchannels (Subsidiary Communications Authorization) providing: the reading of newspapers, books, magazines, grocery advertisements, shopping information, information on local entertainment and special events, interviews, and "how to" programs (Strange, 1976).

Articles in this category also dealt with the use of television captioning for deaf persons. The only applications of teletext and View

Data found in the literature were applications for consumer use (Newell, 1979). This article describes the value of data transmission services which enable written information to be transmitted and displayed on the screens of modified domestic television receivers. Suggested uses include: subtitling television programs for deaf persons, serving as a communication aid for persons with speech impairments and providing a means of "talking to" deaf individuals.

Under this category are several examples of applications of cable television as a tool to reach homebound and disabled groups (Goodrich, 1981) and as a public access resource for individuals with disabilities to make the community aware of their concerns (Clearinghouse on the Handicapped, 1982).

Two studies examined the use of television to teach or reach persons with mental retardation. McConkey, Walsh, & Mulcahy (1981) described the recreational pursuits of over 200 mentally disabled adults living at home; most of their leisure activities were passive and solitary in nature - watching television and listening to the radio. Ahrens' (1977) study of the viewing habits of children with mental retardation concluded that these individuals do watch television for extended periods of time, but that they do not appear to learn much from the activity. He also comments on the shortcomings of commercially produced television programing.

In a particularly innovative application, Chase (1982) describes a radio station directed by disabled individuals. It both provides training and job opportunities for disabled individuals in the broadcast

arena, as well as serving the disabled community with its programing, some of which is geared to the needs of the disabled.

Special Education Applications

A significant amount has been written on applications of telecommunications technology for special education; 56 documents describing such applications are cited in this REVIEW. The majority describe uses of television as a teaching medium, and present a variety of examples of specific applications in classroom settings.

Another area of interest includes those documents which deal specifically with the application of telecommunications (mostly television) to facilitate pro-social behavior in severely withdrawn or emotionally disturbed children. Elias (1979) describes the effects of videotapes depicting coping behavior on the pro-social behavior of 109 emotionally and academically disabled boys. Moore (1977) notes that children seem to imitate the behavior of some of the pro-social characters they see on television. Further, he discusses the concern of educators over the past decade about the effects on children of ever-escalating television violence.

Of particular interest to vocational rehabilitation practitioners are the several documents which describe televised career education for disabled children. One example is the "Khan Du" project (Boyd, 1980) from KLRN-TV in Austin, Texas. A report for the Office of Career Education (DHEW, 1979) describes the goals of this project as: (a) improving awareness and attitudes of all viewers toward disabled

persons; (b) improving the self-esteem of children with disabilities; and (c) promoting career awareness, using adults with various disabilities as role models. The project produced four half-hour television programs on career education with an emphasis on disabled persons as well as an additional nonbroadcast program designed for teachers.

Education and Training Applications

Fifty-five documents are included in this category including applications such as: inservice training for human service professionals and teachers; parent education; vocational education; continuing education; community education; and post-secondary education. The majority of these documents provide either examples of the use of several technologies or of television. Frequent use of satellite is found within this category, the majority of these examples being in continuing education and inservice training for human service professionals and teachers.

This category, includes documents which make specific reference to inservice training for professionals. The majority describe inservice training for teachers, with particular emphasis on the mainstreaming of disabled children. However, others deal with continuing education for vocational rehabilitation personnel; three describe examples of the use of teleconferencing (Bruyere, 1981, 1982; Edison-Swift, 1979); and one presents a description of a satellite-distributed training program (West Virginia Research and Training Center, 1982). Three documents

provide information on a comprehensive project conducted by the Denver Research Institute to analyze the training needs and telecommunications delivery alternatives for training of vocational rehabilitation personnel (Katz, Elliott & Milliken, 1979; Katz & Elliott, 1979; and Katz & Freeman, 1978).

Vocational education applications of telecommunications are cited in three documents. Examples are: use of interactive cable to provide activities of daily living and vocational training (an insurance claims course) to severely disabled homebound individuals (Illinois Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1977; Lucas, Heald & Bazemore, 1979); and the use of radio to teach job seeking skills to disabled persons (Bruck, n.d.). Four documents describe continuing education applications of telecommunications for disabled adults (Hertzler, Enyart, Lynn, & Fredmeyer, 1981; Nyberg, 1975; Polsgrove & Brownsmith, 1976; and Schein, Delk, Lupman, Bowe, & Freebairn, 1976).

The literature search also yielded documents describing use of telecommunications (predominantly television) for training parents of disabled children. Several present applications for community education. Other reports include a child advocacy project in Tennessee which produced a guide teaching county agents how to use the media; radio talk shows to promote the needs of children (John F. Kennedy Center on Education and Human Development, 1976); and a weekly radio broadcast on National Public Radio devoted to coverage of news, features, policy, and people in the field of education. (National Public Radio, 1976).

Although it was not the focus of this REVIEW to survey applications of telecommunications to post-secondary education, some documents are listed regarding these uses. Many more print resources are available on this topic, and the items included are meant to be but an inducement for rehabilitation counselor educators to learn more about how the new technologies can assist them in providing both pre- and post-service training to rehabilitation professionals.

Agency Applications

Comparatively, a significant amount has been written on agency applications of telecommunications; the REVIEW cites 75 annotations related to this category. Some of the applications covered are: enhancing public relations and community outreach; uses for direct service delivery; guiding internal management; planning for the integration of telecommunications into agency functioning; and software resources.

The preponderance of the documents in this category deal with planning by agencies for the use of telecommunications technology. Many provide an overview of various technology systems, while several others offer various resources for and examples of planning for the use of telecommunications across a variety of human service applications. Of particular interest to managers of vocational rehabilitation agencies may be those documents which relate to agency planning for the integration of telecommunications in all facets of agency functioning. Many of these projects are sponsored by the Rehabilitation Services

Administration (RSA).

Several documents under this category provide examples for agency management applications and integration of consumers in the vocational rehabilitation agency planning process. Four describe computer applications for agency management: electronic mail among University Training Centers (McNeal, n.d.); electronic meeting alternatives (Johansen, Vallee & Spangler, 1979); information systems (Project SHARE, 1981); and an application of computer conferencing to the development of rehabilitation training curriculums (McCarroll & Cotman, 1980). Several documents come from the Oklahoma Rehabilitative and Visual Services Division of the Department of Human Services and demonstrate the use of talk-back television to involve consumers from across the state in the vocational rehabilitation process (1978, 1979, 1980a, 1980b).

This category also included documents identified as having applications for agency use in the delivery of services. Some of the examples cited are: the use of closed circuit television as an aid in the administration of psychological tests to partially sighted children (Brand, 1976); a satellite demonstration project by the Veterans Administration (1979); telecommunications applications between a University Affiliated Facility in Vermont and Vermont organizations for developmentally disabled persons (Alternate Media Center, 1980); and applications for service delivery to individuals who are blind (Fullwood, 1977).

Additionally, applications for facilitating public relations and community outreach are cited. Some of the applications noted are: use

of television and radio to recruit disabled children for Head Start programs (Hodskins, 1975), use of public service announcements to advertise National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (Market Facts, 1979); and development of a self instructional learning packet for Special Education Supervisor Training to assist in promoting a favorable public image of school programs through effective use of the news media (Deluca, 1975).

Also included in this category are five documents providing information on the identification and dissemination of software related to the field of vocational rehabilitation (O'Neill, Niles, Olenbush, Paquette, & Zobrack, 1976; Paquette, 1977a, 1977b; Rehabilitation International USA, 1981; Zobrak, 1977).

Media Image Applications

Thirty-nine documents in this REVIEW focused on the portrayal of disabled persons in the mass media, including the implications of this portrayal for social attitudes toward persons with disabilities. Except for two examples of radio programs on disabled children, the documents reported on television programing.

Some of the items included in this category are research on stereotype portrayals in the media (Donaldson, 1981); descriptions of television programs designed to facilitate mainstreaming of disabled children into regular elementary classrooms (Lawren Productions, 1978); and changing attitudes of professionals toward disabled persons through the use of television (Sadlick & Penta, 1975). Other examples of

broadcast television include: children's programing designed to bring about changes in attitudes toward disabilities (Wagner, 1975) and the effects of television camera angle, locus of control and two-sided/one-sided persuasive messages upon attitudes toward disabled people (Koyama, 1982).

Donaldson (1981) provides a representative example of the findings from many of the documents in this category. This study analyzed a random sample of prime time television programing during the spring of 1979 to determine the visibility and image of characters portrayed as disabled. Results suggested that overall, disabled persons are not highly visible and are more likely to appear in negative roles than positive ones. He concluded that prime time television probably serves more to maintain societal devaluation of disabled individuals than to foster positive attitudes and interactions.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Observations

In the late 1960's the rosiest projections imaginable were made about what telecommunications could do for state and local governmental services and processes. Since that initial euphoric vision however, little of the promise has been realized. Many agencies did not take the initiative nor had the resources to begin to experiment with the new technologies. Others plunged on enthusiastically ahead only to find, years later, closets full of dusty and unused equipment, sentinels to the fact that adoption of innovations cannot be done without extensive planning and follow-up.

As the 1980's begin, the prospects for applying a variety of telecommunications technologies to public use are not only bright but inevitable. Needs for services and information exchange are doubling, even as our resources to meet these needs may be halved. We have no choice but to begin to stretch and explore new ways to meet these needs. And in Telecommunications and Productivity[1] Robert Warren notes two trends which he feels are especially encouraging for enhancing governmental responsiveness and productivity with the application of telecommunications. One grows out of experience with technology that is in place and the other from a change in the way the field of

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[1]Warren, R. Public uses of telecommunication systems: Overview. In M. Moss (Ed.). Telecommunications and Productivity, Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1981, 277-279.

telecommunications is being perceived by public officials (p. 278).

The purpose of this REVIEW of the literature has been to:

- Provide a state-of-the-art substantive base of information on which applications of telecommunications technology have been implemented;
- Identify the parts of these efforts that have proved to be the most fruitful investments in resources and energy; and
- Spark the imagination of those in the field of rehabilitation about how the new telecommunications technologies might be employed to help them better provide services and training to disabled persons, utilize research findings in professional training, and alter social attitudes toward disabled persons through use of the mass media.

Successful integration of telecommunications into rehabilitation efforts is now possible because, as the literature indicates, we have the experience of many years and many projects to draw upon. The technology is not new, nor is the need. As early as 1973, O'Neill and his colleagues concluded that more than 50% of the substance of social services is information exchange of one sort or another and that this can be accomplished by telecommunications. What is critical now is that we take the initiative to begin to make use of these resources to optimize our efforts and our dollars.

Recommendations

The literature review suggests the following recommendations on how

telecommunications can be integrated into vocational rehabilitation:

1. A central information center should be created whereby rehabilitation administrators and educators could secure current information and be made aware of previous telecommunications applications and the names of consultants. Dordick, Goldman, & Hanneman (1978) recommended that such a "Telecommunications Clearinghouse" be created in Washington, D.C.
2. Federal leadership should encourage, through the specifications in their project priorities and Requests for Proposals that agencies and educational institutions explore the use of the least expensive communication technology available (which may then be more easily maintained after demonstration funds expire) (Dordick, Goldman, & Hanneman, 1978).
3. Projects designed to integrate telecommunications technology must reflect to the funding agency that this will <u>not</u> be done in isolation of existing approaches and concerns, but rather will be explored as an alternative way to approach existing problems (Dewitt & Katz, 1977).
4. The technology chosen to meet current needs should make use of and "take off" from existing hardware as well as using existing staff expertise (e.g., computer systems, personnel) (Dewitt & Katz, 1977).
5. Projects must document both their knowledge of existing resources and their efforts to collaborate services with other organizations in order to facilitate user's sharing both hardware and software (Dordick, Goldman, & Hanneman, 1978).

6. Projects must reflect that attention has been given to the human engineering side of the integration of technology. Methodologies must include a plan both for the participation of potential users in early design formulation and a strategy to assure that participant commitment can be sustained (Park, 1978).

It is the hope of this author that this literature review and these recommendations will be of assistance to those who wish to move toward the successful integration of telecommunications technology to better enable us to meet the personal/social, health, vocational, and educational needs of individuals with disabilities.

ANNOTATED REFERENCE LIST

APPLICATIONS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY TO SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

ANNOTATED REFERENCE LIST

Ahrens, M. G. Television viewing habits of mentally retarded children. Australian Journal of Mental Retardation, September 1977, 4(7), 1-3.

The television-viewing habits of 250 mentally retarded children (6- to 18-years old) from an institution, from a hostel for the intellectually disabled and from home were explored. The study revolved around two questions: Do mentally retarded children watch television, and does it present a meaningful learning situation for them? The results indicated that mentally retarded children do watch television for extended periods of time and especially during the evening meal preparation period. They do not appear either to remember what they have seen for any length of time or to learn much from such an activity. The shortcomings of commercially produced programs in relation to persons with mental retardation were considered. (Author)

Atwill, L. L. S. Characteristics, interests, and attitudes toward learning of print -- Handicapped adult listeners of the North Texas Radio Reading Service (Doctoral dissertation, Texas Women's University, 1981). Dissertation Abstracts International, 1981, 42(4), 1434A.

This study was concerned with socio-demographic characteristics, interests, and attitudes toward learning of 133 print-disabled adult listeners of the North Texas Radio Reading Service.

Boyd, S. H., & Mabe, P. Careline: Hospitals offering a direct line between homes and help. Texas Hospital, January 1982, 37(8), 32-34.

Describes Careline, a personal emergency response system allowing senior citizens and disabled persons to live independently. This community based system, provides users with 24-hour access to local medical and social services.

Brown, D. CO calling: Handicapped people on short wave radio. Disabled USA, Winter 1982, 30-33. (NARIC Call No. J0477)

Presents information about disabled short-wave radio operators, including HANDIHAM, a network of disabled HAM operators operating out of Courage Center, a Minnesota rehabilitation program. HANDIHAM helps disabled persons by holding study seminars, matching students with experienced operators, providing taped textbooks, loaning equipment, and developing special adaptive devices, including tactile boards for deaf operators, mouthpieces for quadriplegic HAM operators and variable-pitch devices for blind HAM operators.

Burns, L., & Reese, P. L. The talking library. Catholic Library World, November 1980, 52(4), 164-166. (ERIC Document No. EJ237087)

This article discusses two special programs of the public library of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, the WPLN-FM Talking Library (operated on a subcarrier channel), and the library services for the deaf (including information, advocacy, and TTY News and Information Services).

Cassel, J. L., & Lloyd, G. T. Developing telecommunication services for persons who are deaf. Proceedings of a conference sponsored by Region IV Regional Rehabilitation Continuing Education Program, 1977.

The purpose of this conference, held at the University of Tennessee in Nashville, was to explore the field of telecommunications to establish what is available technologically and how deaf persons can make effective use of these resources.

Chase, L. Tune in the handicapped: Disabled adults direct a radio station. Disabled USA, Winter 1982, 6, 16-18.

Describes a radio station directed by disabled individuals. Provides a training and job opportunity for disabled individuals in the broadcast arena and serves the disabled community with some of its programming geared to the needs of disabled people.

Clearinghouse on the Handicapped. Cable television: An exciting opportunity for the handicapped. Programs for the Handicapped, March-April 1982, (2)6.

Provides an overview of public access cable television, and its potential as a resource for individuals with disabilities to make the community more aware of their concerns.

Compton, M. V., Lattin-Souder, M., Walsh, W. M., Sanders, E., Stier, D., Eyre, P. J., Spyker, D. A., & Edlich, R. D. An improved emergency telecommunications system for the deaf. Comprehensive Therapy, June 1982, 8(6), 3-5.

Description of a computer-aided communications system at the National Crisis Center for the Deaf at the University of Virginia Medical Center. The center is staffed by emergency personnel trained to meet the various communication needs of deaf persons. A computer-generated list of emergency services directs the individuals to an appropriate agency.

Cronin, B. J. Closed-captioned television: Today and tomorrow. American Annals of the Deaf, September 1980, 125(6), 726-728.

This article discusses the current activities and processes of the National Captioning Institute (NCI). The future is viewed in terms of technologies that will allow for the expansion beyond the captioning of prerecorded videotape programs.

Dubus, J. P., & Wattrelot, F. A study of the visualization of the alphanumerical texts on a TV screen for the use of partially sighted persons. Microprocessing and Microprogramming (Netherlands), March 1982, 9(3), 133-141.

A discussion of the design and programming phases of a system that permits text to be transmitted to a television screen for use and manipulation by partially sighted persons.

Earley, S., & Lyons, H. K. Broadcast captioning: 1979 update. American Annals of the Deaf, September 1979, 124(5), 624-626.

Discussion of the steps taken by the Caption Center of WGBH-TV, Boston, Massachusetts, to caption "The Scarlet Letter" for public television.

Ensley, R. F. Special library services. Illinois Libraries, September 1975, 57(7), 445-516. (ERIC Document No. ED112901)

Special issue focusing on the library needs of developmentally, physically, and emotionally disabled persons, including teletype reference services.

Federal TDD directory. Programs for the Handicapped, May-June 1982, 3, 18. (NARIC Call No. J0862)

Announcement of the publication of the "Consumer Factsheet, Directory of Federal TDD Numbers" by the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs.

Fischer, E. E. Radio reading services for the print-handicapped: A feasibility study (Doctoral dissertation, University of Cincinnati, 1978) Dissertation Abstracts International, 1978, 39(8), 5169A.

Report of a survey of a portion of the print-disabled population in Hamilton County, Ohio, to determine the potential market, materials, and financial supports of a proposed radio reading service.

Goodrich, K. Recreation and cable: Don't tune out; hook up. Parks and Recreation, May 1981, 16(5), 58-61; 80-82. (ERIC Document No. EJ247924)

Cable television has great potential for the future of mass communication. While some recreators lament television as an unsocial form of recreation, others see it as beneficial for its ability to reach shut-ins and disabled persons groups.

Goss, M. Breaking the sound barriers. Public Telecommunications Review, January-February 1979, 7(1), 53-55. (ERIC Document No. EJ206785)

Describes the activities of the WGBH Caption Center in Boston as captions are prepared for the news and other television programs for deaf viewers.

Grossfield, K., King, R. W., Martin, M. C., & Tolcher, D. J. A feasibility trial of a bureau-based telephone service for the deaf. British Journal of Audiology, February 1982, 16(1), 27-38.

Description of a six-week experimental trial of a telephone service for deaf people. Twenty-five deaf people with speech were supplied with Prestel televisions which received text from an operator. The report evaluates the trial.

Holt, S. C. O. (Ed.). Radio information services for the print handicapped: A handbook for local use. Washington, DC:

Corporation for Public Broadcasting, 1975, 300 p. (ERIC Document No. ED129209)

This handbook discusses radio services delivered to blind persons as well as to other individuals with restricted access to print materials. It consists of four sections: management issues, programming and outreach services, and technical considerations for using the subsidiary communications authorization subchannel.

Hume, B. Abling the disabled. Telephony, July 1981, 20(4) 54-55; 58.

Description of the applications of the Ability phone, a telecommunications and environmental control device.

Hume, B. Tailored telecom devices tap valuable national resource: Disabled Americans' talents. Telephony, June 1981, 20(26), 66-69.

Discussion of adaptations available to enable disabled individuals to operate most phone equipment.

Jensema, C., & Fitzgerald, M. Background and initial audience characteristics of the closed-captioned television system. American Annals of the Deaf, February 1981, 126(1), 32-36.

Statistical and tabular data are presented which describe the characteristics of the closed-caption television system audience.

McConkey, R., Walsh, J., & Mulcahy, M. The recreational pursuits of mentally handicapped adults. International Journal of Rehabilitation Research, 1981, 4(4), 493-499.

A study of the leisure time activities of over 200 mentally disabled adults living at home in Dublin, Ireland.

Monaghan, J., Shun Wah, A., Stewart, I., & Smith, L. Role of talkback radio: A study. Journal of Community Psychology, October 1978, 6(4), 351-356.

A discussion of the role of radio "talkback" programs in crisis intervention based on an Australian empirical study.

Moss, M. L. Reading, Pennsylvania: Research on community uses. Journal of Communication, Spring 1978, 28(2), 160-167.

Report of an experiment conducted in Reading, Pennsylvania, to evaluate the impact of using two-way cable television to provide services to senior citizens. It examines changes in knowledge and use of public services and the capacity for community participation.

Moss, M. L. Two-way cable television: An evaluation of community uses in Reading, Pennsylvania: (Summary). New York: New York University, Alternate Media Center, 1978.

Summary of a study funded by the National Science Foundation (Grant No. APR75-14311 A02) to evaluate the impact of using two-way cable television to provide services to senior citizens. It examines changes in knowledge and use of public services and the capacity for community participation.

Nebraska Department of Public Institutions, Division of Rehabilitation Services for the Visually Impaired. Radio talking book service. Lincoln, NE: Author, 1978, 9 p. (NARIC Call No. 02497)

Innovation and expansion grant covering June 15, 1975 to June 14, 1978, to establish a radio reading service for blind people in Nebraska and to expand the area and number of people served.

Newell, A. F. Teletext and viewdata and their relevance to communication disorders. Child: Care, Health and Development, January/February 1979, 5(1), 49-55. (ERIC Document No. EC114455)

The article reports the usefulness of two data transmission services for individuals with communication disorders. Teletext and viewdata are data transmission services which enable written information to be transmitted to and displayed on the screens of modified domestic television receivers.

New York University, Deafness and Training Center. Standrds for captioning film and television programs for deaf children (Final Report). New York: Author, 1977, 23 p. (ERIC Document No. ED177758)

Report on three studies on captioning film and television programs for deaf audiences in terms of short-term visual memory for fingerspelling, serial position effects and generalizability of interences about fingerspelling to other linguistic symbol systems.

Norwood, M. J. Captioned films for the deaf. Exceptional Children,

November 1976, 43(3), 164-166. (ERIC Document No. EC090690)

Describes the functions of the captioned films for the deaf program, a free loan service of subtitled motion pictures. Program activities noted are distribution of educational films, experimentation with captioning several public broadcasting service television programs, research on the development of a closed-captioning system, and the design of a marketing unit to facilitate the distribution of useful products for disabled individuals.

Patrie, M. I. Radio for the tuned-in learner. Audiovisual Instruction, November 1979, 24(8), 24-25. (ERIC Document No. EJ214648)

Describes the FM radio service, subsidiary communication authorization, which can be used for private programming on a subchannel to provide information services to print-disabled individuals.

Puig de la Bellacasa, R. Telecommunications, computers and other complementary communication means on behalf of the disabled. International Journal of Rehabilitation Research, June 1980, 3(2), 191-204. (ERIC Document No. EC130770)

The study compared types of disabilities in terms of communication needs, devices, and systems of telecommunications, computers, and other available complementary means.

Review of Communications and Disability by the Spanish Foundation for the Development of the Social Function of Communications (FUNDESCO). Communication Outlook, April 1982, 3(2), 10.

An introduction to recent developments in Spain on the application of communication technology for disabled persons, especially as it related to advocacy and accessibility.

Rossi, P. Closed-circuit television: A method of reading. Education of the Visually Handicapped, 1980, 12(3), 90-94.

The author discusses the technique, versatility, and economics of reading with closed-circuit television.

Schein, J. D., & Hamilton, R. N. Impact 1980: Telecommunications and Deafness. New York: New York University Deafness Rehabilitation Research and Training Center, 1980, 115 p. (NARIC Call No. 05281)

Monograph intended to record the state of technology in telecommunications and deafness to lay groundwork for research in the 1980s. Discusses scientific investigations into broadcast television, cable television, home television, telephonic assistive devices, and radio. Reviews pertinent legislation, judicial and administrative actions, and commercial interests in adapting telecommunications for deaf people. Economics, consumer involvement and preferences, and regulatory matters described.

Shulman, J., & Decker, N. New developments in captioned television for hearing-impaired children. Boston, MA: WGBH-TV, 1978. (ERIC Document No. ED158577)

Description and rationale for the Multilevel Linguistic Captioning Project, a linguistically based standardized method of caption writing. It involves a hierarchical arrangement of language analysis into three levels of complexity.

Stetten, K. J., & McElhaney, W. B. The Columbus, Ohio, experiment with advanced telebook systems. (Research No. M78-77), McLean, VA: Mitre Corporation, 1978. (ERIC Document No. ED168532)

Final report on a three-year study of a telebook service, a system for delivering the audio of talking books directly and electronically to users on demand.

Strange, C. Directory of local radio services for the blind and physically handicapped. Washington, DC: National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 1976. (NARIC Call No. R0383)

Lists radio program services transmitted on main channels of AM and FM stations, and closed-circuit programs transmitted on an FM station's subchannel, called subsidiary communications authorization. Some services are reading newspapers, books, magazines, grocery ads, shopping information, information on local entertainment and special events, interviews, and "how to" programs.

Stuwe, K. P. [House-emergency call facility helps elderly and handicapped persons]. Fernmelde-Praxis (Germany), 1981 58(6), 219-222.

A brief, general description of various versions of emergency signal senders, developed by AEG-Telefunken. These emergency signal senders include a "Radio-finger", worn around the neck, a hand-held

transmitter to indicate a call's arrival, and a more complex transceiver/indicator coupled to a normal telephone at the home of a local warden.

Tawney, J. W. Telecommunications for the severely handicapped (Final report). Washington, DC: Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, 1977, 141 p. (ERIC Document No. ED120339)

Description of a project designed to develop prototype electronically controlled learning environments in home settings. The prototypes provide instruction for persons with severe developmental retardation and attendant multiple disabilities.

Telecommunications for the Deaf. International telephone directory of the deaf: 1981. Silver Spring, MD: Author 1981, 124 p. (NARIC Call No. R0292)

Telephone directory of members of Telecommunications for the Deaf (TDD). Listings by state and within each state by these headings: residential, business, professional, religious, emergency, governmental, and schools and colleges. Reference section includes list of authorized TDD agents, list of toll-free TDD numbers, area codes, directory of national organizations of and for the deaf, glossary of telecommunications terms. Contains advertising section and travel information.

Torberger, A. Telecommunication aids for the deaf, the deaf-blind, and the severely speech and hearing impaired. Proceedings of the Eighth International Symposium on Human Factors in Telecommunications, Cambridge, England: September 1977.

Paper looks at differences in communication habits among deaf, deaf-blind, and severely speech and hearing-impaired person. These habits should be considered when designing special communication aids.

University of Florida Rehabilitation Research Institute. Contributions of technology to deaf and hearing impaired individuals. Rehab Brief, August 1980, 3(11), 4 p. (NARIC Call No. 03039)

Discusses methods and equipment developed or being developed for deaf and hearing-impaired people, including various methods of captioning for television broadcasts; teletext; home television videotapes or videodiscs; radio TTY or RTTY; telephone assistance devices such as TTY or TDD; equipment for special needs and

emergency devices such as flashing-light door bells, vibrating alarm clocks and paging devices, and fire alarms and smoke detectors that activate strobe lights, vibrator, or fans.

SPECIAL EDUCATION APPLICATIONS

Akiyama, T. School broadcasts in Japan. Studies of Broadcasting, 1976, (12), 32 p. (ERIC Document No. ED148306)

This document presents statistics and tables dealing with the use of television and radio broadcasts in Japanese schools. Topics discussed include the number of schools using school broadcasts; reasons for using school broadcasts; the exchange of views between teachers and broadcasters; ways of overcoming obstacles to the use of school broadcasts; information concerning educational broadcasts for disabled children; and current problems.

Baran, S. J. Television programs as socializing agents for mentally retarded children. AV Communication Review, Fall 1977, 25(3), 281-289. (ERIC Document No. EC112779)

Four half-hour television dramas employing mentally handicapped children as actors in everyday situations were broadcast over commercial television channels. In-home interviews of 144 trainable mentally disabled children after the series indicated that such a series of programs plus parental involvement offer hope for socialization and development of self-esteem in mentally disabled children.

Bikson, T. K., Bikson, T. H., & Genensky, S. M. The impact of interactive classroom television systems on the educational experiences of severely visually impaired students. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, 1979, 198 p. (ERIC Document No. ED184264)

Report of a three-year evaluation of an interactive classroom television system for partially sighted elementary school students that used the magnification, brightness, and contract capabilities of television cameras and monitors.

Bikson, T. K., & Bikson, T. H. Interactive closed circuit television: Educational implications for the severely visually impaired. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Educational Research Association, San Francisco, CA: April 1979. (ERIC Document No. ED172773)

Report of a three-year experiment in which interactive classroom television systems were installed in two special education classrooms to evaluate their impact on the learning experiences of severely visually impaired students.

Blackhurst, E., Churchill, E., Siegel, A., & Allen, M. Questions and answers about communication satellites and special education. Prepared for a Conference on Applications of Communication Satellites in the Education of the handicapped. Lexington, KY: June 1977.

Describes the results of a one-year grant to the Department of Special Education at the University of Kentucky to study uses of communication satellites in special education.

Boyd, C. H. Khan-Du: A success model through television for the career education of disabled children (Final project performance report). Austin, TX: KLRN-TV, 1980. (ERIC Document No. ED183874)

Report on a series of television programs and accompanying printed materials intended to improve self-esteem regarding career potential and attitude among handicapped people. Includes information on a formative evaluation to aid in program design.

Brannan, P. J. Using videotape in a multimedia approach to teaching language skills to learning disabled adolescents. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, Atlanta, GA: April 1978. (ERIC Document No. ED165784)

Some general approaches to individualized tutorial instruction are described with specific examples of a multimedia model for learning used with one 13-year-old learning disabled student deficient in language skills. The model is presented in the form of a wheel, with a topic, theme, concept, or content area at the hub; radiating from the center are seven overlapping areas of media including stage, design, print, photography, radio, movies, and television. Specific learning activities for each of the media are outlined, such as writing scripts of familiar stories for films and television. An annotated bibliography of sources and resources on multimedia instruction is included.

Bransford, L. Communication satellites: Applications for the hearing impaired. American Annals of the Deaf, October 1978, 123(6), 672-678. (ERIC Document No. 112059)

Presents an overview of the various types of communication satellites available today and these planned for use in the future; a brief description of satellite communication systems; descriptions of several experimental communication satellites; an examination of the various satellite applications, especially in the field of education; a discussion of the obstacles to innovation in the field of education; and finally, the educational implications for aurally disabled students.

Bransford, L., & Nazzaro, J. Communication in seven league boots. Exceptional Children, February 1975©, 41(5), 325-329. (ERIC Document No. EJ116009)

A discussion of Satellite Technology Demonstration (STD) in the form of the Applications Technology Satellite "6" (ATS-6) which was placed in a stationary orbit around the earth. The stated purposes of STD were to demonstrate the feasibility of a satellite-based media distribution system for isolated rural populations and to test and evaluate user acceptance and the cost of diverse delivery modes and materials.

Brownsmith, C. L. The skill acquisition model: Behavioral rehearsal as a method for developing pro-social adaptive behaviors in elementary school children (Final report 52.3). Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Center for Innovation in Teaching the Handicapped, 1976, 125 p. (ERIC Document No. ED161240)

Report of a study that employed a placebo condition (recordings of old radio programs) in a behavior rehearsal intervention program designed to promote social skills for preadolescent children.

Caldwell, D. C. Closed-captioned television: Educational and sociological implications for hearing-impaired learners. American Annals of the Deaf, September 1981, 126(6), 627-630.

This article discusses the educational and sociological benefits of closed-captioned television from the point of view of the National Captioning Institute (NCI).

Canon, G. Television captioning at the Clarke School for the Deaf. American Annals of the Deaf, September 1980, 125(6), 643-654.

This paper contains the history of Clarke's early involvement in television captioning and explains the two different methods of captioning used. The cable television distribution system is

described, as are the captioning process and equipment.

Carver, V. Educational problems of hearing-impaired students. Teaching at a Distance, March 1977, 8, 10-8. (ERIC Document No. EJ160668)

Some effects of deafness are examined in the context of learning and suggestions are offered for identifying and alleviating them. Up to 200 open-university students could benefit from special services such as those described in the six case studies in this article. They all received transcripts of radio and television programs to compensate for hearing loss.

Children's Television Workshop. Children's Television Workshop quarterly progress report (October 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977). New York: Author, 1977, 109 p. (ERIC Document No. ED149786)

This report describes the major activities and accomplishments for the quarter in production and research for the Sesame Street and Electric Company programs. In addition, activities in public affairs, personnel, budget, international broadcasts, Children's Television Workshop products, and community education services are described.

Children's Television Workshop. Children's Television Workshop quarterly progress report (July 1, 1977 to September 30, 1977). New York: Author, 1977, 77 p. (ERIC Document No. ED149762)

This report describes the major activities and accomplishments for the quarter in production and research for the Sesame Street and Electric Company programs. In addition, activities in public affairs, personnel, budget, international broadcasts, products, and community education services are described.

Children's Television Workshop. Children's Television Workshop quarterly reports for January-March 1977 and April-June 1977. New York: Author, 1977, 280 p. (ERIC Document No. ED142238)

Reports that provide information on research, production, public affairs, and budgetary aspects of Sesame Street and the Electric Company. Examples of curriculum innovations include segments for mentally retarded and disabled children.

Clark, R. E. Children's television: The best of ERIC. Syracuse, NY:

ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, 1978, 76 p. (ERIC Document No. ED152254)

A retrospective bibliography on television and children. It includes an annotated listing of research reviews, position papers, and planning documents entered in the ERIC system in the years 1974-1977. Over 100 documents are listed in 14 categories.

Council for Exceptional Children. A plan for application of communications satellites in education: Special education satellite project: Technical and cost proposals (Final report-proposal). Author, 1978.

Project concerned with the use of communications satellites to assist in the implementation of PL 94-142. Includes results of a national survey on personnel development needs of state education agencies, the need for satellite-delivered programming and plans for initial delivery efforts in technical assistance, direct service for gifted and talented students, and community/parent awareness.

Currie, P. J., Holsworth, T., Jr., & Morlan, D. Lights, camera, action: The FEATT story -- The project for facilitating educational achievement through telecommunications (Final report). West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University, Achievement Center for Children, 1976, 73 p. (ERIC Document No. ED125614)

Report on a project designed to demonstrate the efficacy of televised instruction in a home-based early childhood education program for disabled children.

Donohue, T. R. Television's impact on emotionally disturbed children's value systems. Child Study Journal, 1978, 8(3), 187-202. (ERIC Document No. EJ192901)

This investigation studied the influences of television's behavioral models on institutionalized, emotionally disturbed children between the ages of 6 and 11. Investigated were children's perceptions and judgments of right and wrong and appropriate and inappropriate behaviors.

Eck, R. H. Height of visual displays in social environments for handicapped and retarded children (Doctoral dissertation, University of Kansas, 1982). Dissertation Abstracts International, 1982, 42(8), 3466B-3467B.

A systematical analysis of the placement of the height of two visual displays, television and pictures, was conducted to determine the optimum height at which the children would spend the most time looking at the displays. The research was conducted in a community-based group home and a toddler day care center.

Edwards, R. ETV and the handicapped child. Special Education Forward Trends, March 1976, 3(1), 17-19. (ERIC Document No. EC082034)

The role of educational television (ETV) with slow learning and disabled children is examined. Considered are such aspects as the effects of incidental learning, problems in using ETV with disabled children, and techniques to overcome the problems.

Elias, M. J. Helping the emotionally disturbed children through prosocial television. Exceptional Children, November 1979, 46(3), 217-218.

Fifty-two 7- to 15-year-old emotionally and academically disabled boys received instruction in the development of cognitive problem-solving strategies (videotapes selected from the 1973 "Inside/Out" series developed by the agency for instructional television followed by teacher-led discussions).

Elias, M. J., & Maher, C. A. Social and affective development of children: A programmatic perspective. Exceptional Children, January 1983, 49(4), 339-346. (ERIC Document No. EJ276465)

The social-cognitive problem-solving approach is presented as a means for insuring social and affective development of disabled and nondisabled children in public schools. A television-based instructional format to facilitate children's social and affective development is described, and an actual example of a television-based instructional program is provided.

Elliott, S. Extending ETV in special education. Special Education Forward Trends, September 1979, 6(3), 17.

Reports on a study done in England of how existing broadcast resources, equipment, and viewing conditions can be adapted and improve to help children with visual and auditory disabilities.

Fowlie, G., & Porteous, J. TV succeeds after traditional methods fail. Special Education in Canada, February 1977, 52(1), 5-7.

Tape recorded television programs were used to increase reading comprehension and word attack skills of special education students.

Goodrich, G. L., et al. A preliminary report on experienced closed-circuit television users. Journal of optometry and Physiological Optics, January 1976, 53(1), 7-15. (ERIC Document No. EC082670)

A follow-up study on the usefulness of closed-circuit television as a reading aid with 27 visually disabled veterans.

Grieve, R., & Williamson, K. Aspects of auditory and visual attention to narrative material in normal and mentally handicapped children. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, August 1977, 18(3), 251-262.

Estimates of auditory and visual attention to narrative material presented on a video system were obtained from groups of normal and mentally retarded children.

Haring, N. G., & Brown, L. J. (Eds.). Teaching the severely handicapped (Vol 2). New York: Grune and Stratton, 1976, 346 p. (ERIC Document No. EC092002)

Contains eight papers concerned with specific remedial or training programs and adjunctive intervention activities.

Haynes, R. L., III. Hiho time. Audiovisual Instruction, September 1978, 23(6), 36-39. (ERIC Document No. EJ187113)

In an effort to determine if television can be used to teach severely and profoundly retarded children, an interdisciplinary team began production of the "Hiho Time" series. The program's content, staff, production techniques, and indications of its success are described.

Hertlein, F. J. C. The effects of a telecommunication service delivery model on academic achievement of handicapped children and youth. Logan, UT: Utah State University, 1977, 137 p. (ERIC Document No. EC104352)

In the study involving 48 disabled children (3- to 26-years-old), results of parent evaluations and an analysis of academic criterion referenced test posttest data indicated that parents reacted

favorably to the delivery model and were able to increase their children's skills in specific academic areas.

Hoover, T., Gonter, M., & Opocensky, V. Field trips with video letters. Teaching Exceptional Children, February 1975, 8(1), 10-12. (ERIC Document No. EJ127747)

Videotapes planned by one group of children for exchange with another group of children in a different part of the country are said to broaden the experience of children with special needs.

Hughes, K. Adapting audio/video games for handicapped learners: Part 2. Teaching Exceptional Children, December 1981, 14(3), 127-129. (ERIC Document No. EC1400795)

Suggestions are made for using special adaptive equipment to modify audio/visual toys and games for severely disabled children or to create games to achieve specific purposes. Three board and electronic games and three television games are described in terms of selection factors.

Hunstad, E. et al. 'Blind ' children as visual readers. Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research, 1979, 23(3), 91-100. (ERIC Document No. EJ213630)

Seven visually disabled adolescents, literate in braille but with little or no visual reading experience, were trained in letter and word recognition by closed-circuit television for two weeks. All subjects increased their visual reading speed; in some cases, visual reading speed surpassed that of braille.

Kassier, M. J. Televised models as agents of behavior change: Inducing pro-social interaction among severely withdrawn children. Paper presented at the annual international convention of the Council for Exceptional Children, New York, April 1981. (ERIC Document No. EC140340)

The study examined the effectiveness of videotapes showing cooperative pro-social interaction between models on the behavior of severely emotionally disturbed withdrawn children.

Konopasek, D. E. Effects of a telecommunication delivery model on self-help skills of handicapped children and youth (Doctoral dissertation, Utah State University, 1976). Dissertation Abstracts

International, 1978, 38, 6646A-6647A.

An investigation of the effectiveness of Project TELEPAC as a method of teaching disabled children selected self-help skills through the use of instructional parent involvement packages and an application of telecommunication technology.

Lance, W. D. Technology and media for exceptional learning: Looking ahead. Exceptional Children, October 1977, 24(2), 92-97.

Examines reasons for the existence of the gap between invention and innovation in the application of technology to education for exceptional individuals, and presents suggestions as to how it might be closed. Such developments as computer applications, video applications, sensory compensation devices, and communication satellite technology are outlined.

Latham, G., & Bahen, D. Colorado technology workshop. Technology and service delivery. Utah State University, Logan, UT: 1982, 30 p. (ERIC Document No. ED 217677)

The proceedings from a conference on the use of technology in the education of disabled students covers advantages, disadvantages, uses, available formats, costs, expertise needed, and suppliers for videotape technology, audio teleconferencing, educational television and radio, microcomputers, videodiscs, satellite technology, and instructional packages and modularized instruction.

McCormack, A. E. Language fluency project: An investigation into the development and training of socialized language of mentally handicapped children. Paper presented at the World Congress on Future Special Education, Sterling, Scotland, June-July 1978. (ERIC Document No. ED157312)

A language fluency project, based on simulating a television documentary, was set up to encourage eight culturally disadvantaged and mentally disabled girls to verbalize more clearly and more fluently.

Middleton, J. Affective films for the hearing impaired child: A test of captioned Inside/Out programs. Bloomington, IN: Agency for Instructional Television, 1977, 63 p. (ERIC Document No. ED156165)

Two captioned affective films from the Agency for Instructional Television series "Inside/Out" were tested with intermediate

hearing-impaired children. The study attempted to determine the effectiveness of the films in stimulating affective discussion among students and teachers.

Moore, S. G. The effects of television on the prosocial behavior of young children Young Children, July 1977, 32(5), 60-64.

Discusses the concern about the effects on children of ever-escalating television violence. It is suggested that prosocial television could teach tolerance for minority groups.

Murphy, B. V., & Jorgensen, J. Evaluation of a multilevel linguistic approach to captioning television for hearing-impaired children. American Annals of the Deaf, December 1980, 125(9), 1072-1081.

A study designed to evaluate a new method of caption writing designed to meet the reading needs of a wide range of hearing-impaired children more effectively and to systematize the caption writing process.

Nathanson, D. E. Designing instructional media for severely retarded adolescents: A theoretical approach to tract-treatment interaction research. American Journal of Mental Deficiency, July 1977, 82(1), 26-32. (ERIC Document No. EJ169930)

Investigated were the attending behaviors of 70 moderately and severely retarded adolescents when exposed to various instructional media forms.

Porter, P. Matching educational television to the learning needs of handicapped children. Journal of Educational Television, March 1982, 8(1), 7-11.

Discusses the learning needs of disabled children and how educational television programs can help to fill these needs. Research in this area is used to point out some of the reasons why educational television does not reach its full potential and suggest why these problems keep recurring.

Powell, D. E. H. Video curriculum for motivating handicapped pupils with behavioral and learning problems. Washington, DC: American University, 1979, 75 p. (ERIC Document No. EC122267)

From the study involving 48 fifth-grade students it was concluded

that the television curriculum script reading method can be used advantageously to increase students' reading levels in special education programs.

Propp, G. An overview of progress in utilization of educational technology for educating the hearing impaired. American Annals of the Deaf, October 1979, 123(6), 646-652. (ERIC Document No. EC112056)

A review of the use of educational technology for educating aurally disabled individuals. Also described are developments which increased the impact of educational media on the education of deaf individuals.

Richardson, M. E. Parents role in using interactive television with handicapped children (Doctoral dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1981). Dissertation Abstracts International, 1981, 42(1), 78A.

The purpose of this study was to examine the behavior of parents who had used Tel-Catch, an interactive television program designed to provide learning activities for disabled children in Western New York.

Rostron, A., & Lovett, S. A new outlook with the computer. Special Education: Forward Trends, December 1981, 8(4), 29-31. (ERIC Document No. EC141243)

Ultrasonic switches connected to electrical or battery-operated equipment such as radio, television, or toy cars have motivated severely retarded multidisabled students (3- to 15-years-old) to actively control their environment.

Schnur, R. N. Daily activities and development in severely visually handicapped children (Doctoral dissertation, University of Michigan, 1980). Dissertation Abstracts International, 1980, 41(2), 713B.

Study designed to describe and analyze characteristics of daily activities of severely visually handicapped children and relate these characteristics to measures of their development. One finding showed that children in rural areas spent less time in peer interaction and active behavior and more time indoors with recordings, radio, and television.

Solomon, B. Using entertainment television shows on videotape to teach the retarded. Reading Improvement, February 1976, 13(3), 180-181.

A description of a project in which prime time commercial entertainment programs were videotaped and their accompanying scripts were used to motivate retarded children in the areas of reading, creative, writing, vocabulary development, television production, and values clarification.

Stepp, R. E., Jr., & Reiners, E., (Ed.). Hearing impaired learner with special needs. American Annals of the Deaf, September 1981, 126(6), 570-788.

Thirty papers from a symposium on research and use of educational media for teaching hearing-impaired students.

Tawney, J. W., Aeschleman, S. R., Deaton, S. L., & Donaldson, R. M. Using telecommunications technology to instruct rural severely handicapped children. Exceptional Children, October 1979, 46(2), 118-125.

A description of a prototype telecommunications project that demonstrated that a minicomputer control system could serve many families simultaneously. The feasibility of large scale service delivery through a similar system is discussed.

Thomasville Board of Education. A science-oriented career guidance system for the physically handicapped (Final report and external evaluation). Thomasville, GA: Author, 73 p. (ERIC Document No. ED166378)

Report of the design, production, and field testing of a career guidance system to encourage and assist physically handicapped secondary-level students and adults to undertake science careers. The products developed can be used in classrooms, rehabilitation centers, and other career guidance centers.

Torr, D. Gallaudet College media applications. American Annals of the Deaf, October 1978, 123(6), 775-761. (ERIC Document No. EC112070)

Described are projects, activities, and services for the aurally disabled individuals initiated by the Office of Educational Technology at Gallaudet College in media areas of computer, television, print, film, slides, transparencies, computer/television, and computer/radio.

Tucker, J. D. Television for certain handicapped children -- Phase I: Improving the effectiveness of TV programmes for certain handicapped children. London, England: Independent Broadcasting Authority, 1979, 44 p. (ERIC Document No. EC132864)

A report on uses of television for instruction of blind, partially sighted, deaf, and hearing-impaired children. Recommended equipment requirements and modifications are included.

Withrow, M. S. Auditorily augmented interactive three-dimensional television as an aid to language learning among deaf and hearing impaired children (Final report). Washington, DC: Gallaudet College, 1980, 56 p. (ERIC Document No. ED133308)

A project is reviewed which combined television, videotape, and three-dimensional computer graphics to provide new language experiences to deaf and hearing-impaired children.

American Dietetic Association. STARDATE. Presentation at the PHS-CTS Biomedical Communication Symposium. Chicago, September 1978.

Report on a two-year study of STARDATE (Satellite Technology Applied to Registered Dietitians -- Avenues of Training Education), a satellite-delivered continuing education program for dietitians.

Barry, S., Dittman, L., Huebner, R., & Phinney, J. Footsteps: A television series on parenting -- Home viewer guide. Silver Spring, MD: Applied Management Sciences, 1979. (ERIC Document No. ED169952)

The home viewer guide for the television series, "Footsteps," which focuses on some problems faced by parents of young children.

Berryman, S., Bikson, T., & Bazemore, J. Cable two-way video and educational programming: The case of day care. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, 1978.

Description of an experiment designed to examine the use of interactive cable television for in-service education of daycare workers.

Blackburn, G. M. Colloquium series on career education for handicapped adolescents. West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University, Special Education Section, 1976, 110 p. (ERIC Document No. ED143791)

Texts of the videotaped program "Colloquium Series on Career Education for Handicapped Adolescents" which focuses on various aspects of career exploration for the disabled adolescents.

Bruck, L. Assertive job seeker. Washington, DC: President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, n.d. (NARIC Call No. R0959)

Six half-hour audio cassettes of a telecommunications conference on job hunting for disabled people. Specifically intended for blind and visually disabled, but has information applicable to all disabled groups.

Bruyere, S. M. Telecommunications technology to enhance rehabilitation efforts across cultures. Rehabilitation World, Fall-Winter 1981, 6(3), 2-7. (NARIC Call No. J0410)

Presents examples of existing and projected uses of telecommunications technology in international rehabilitation efforts for disabled individuals, including discussions of the clearinghouse of rehabilitation materials, the National Rehabilitation Information Center; and the University Centers for International Rehabilitation; Computer Conferencing Models, the Electronic Information Exchange System and the ABLEDATA System; Satellite Video Conferences; Audio Teleconferencing and radio; and implications of the use of electronic media.

Bruyere, S. M. Use of telecommunications technology in the training of rehabilitation personnel. Journal of Rehabilitation, January-February-March 1982, 48(1), 60-64. (NARIC Call No. J0526)

Report on a project designed to disseminate information on and provide experience with telecommunication technology for vocational rehabilitation administrators and personnel trainees.

Bureau of Education for Exceptional Children. Developing community support for the education of handicapped children: A parents guide. Frankfort, KY: Kentucky State Department of Education. 1979, 29 p. (ERIC Document No. ED213190)

A booklet planned for parents of disabled children in Kentucky containing suggestions for parent advocacy and involvement. Presents formal and informal activities which address parent needs and child care. Includes a primer on publicity.

Carpenter, R. L. Closed circuit interactive and inservice training. Exceptional Children. January 1979, 45(4), 289-290. (ERIC Document No. EC112659)

The article discusses the use of closed-circuit interactive television in teacher in-service training, particularly as it pertains to disabled children. A description of a project involving such training in the area of career education for disabled adolescents is provided as an illustration.

Carpenter, R. L. Multipoint closed circuit interactive television as a response mode to the need for inservice training in special education. Educational Technology, November 1978, 18(11), 16-19.

(ERIC Document No. EJ194568)

A program was developed at Purdue University to provide in-service education for professionals involved with disabled adolescents. The presentations, which are distributed via the Indiana Higher Education Telecommunications System, use a teleresponse system to remote studios; a model of the network is included.

Center for Innovation in Teaching the Handicapped. Application of the 4-D instructional development model: Development and evaluation of an instructional television program for special education personnel--Choose a curriculum package (Final report 51.4). Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1976, 143 p. (ERIC Document No. 112499).

Report of a study that compared the effectiveness of an instructional television program versus a printed article (with comparable information) to instruct special education teachers to select curriculum packages.

Cincinatti University, Ohio College of Community Services. A plan for application of telecommunication satellites in postsecondary education. Cincinnati, OH: Author, 1978, 58 p. (ERIC Document No. ED167182)

Discussion of a proposal system for implementing new uses of telecommunication satellite technology to address the needs of employed health personnel who would not otherwise have access to university resources, such as women, minorities, and disabled persons.

Curtis, J. A. Project SETT-UP: Special education via telecommunications, teacher upgrade (Five-year report, June 1, 1976-August 31, 1981). Williamsburg, VA: Center for Excellence, 1981, 339 p. (ERIC Document No. ED214331)

Five-year report on a two-way telecommunications in-service training project in Southeastern Virginia is presented. It discusses the personnel involved, achievement of program objectives, and special program characteristics.

Curtis, J. A., & Biedenback, J. M. (Eds.). Educational telecommunications delivery systems. Washington, DC: American Society for Engineering Education, 1979.

A description of the major types of educational telecommunications systems, including public broadcasting, instructional television fixed service, teleconferencing, telewriting, and radio reading services.

Daugherty, D., & Mertens, D. H. A summative evaluation of teaching the young handicapped child (Spring 1978). Lexington, KY: Appalachian Education Satellite Project, 1978, 77 p. (ERIC Document No. ED165810)

Report on an in-service course on mainstreaming for teachers of 3- to 8-year-old children. Designed primarily to reach teachers in rural areas of Appalachia.

Dunlap, D. A., Ondelacy, J., & Sells, E. Videotape involves parents. Journal of American Indian Education. October 1979, 19(1), 1-6.

Describes a program of videotape and in-home presentations to the parents of disabled children in Navajo Reservation Communities. Purpose in the program was to increase community awareness of special education services.

Edison-Swift, P. Telecommunications and rehabilitation: A teleconference. Seattle, WA: Seattle University Region X Rehabilitation Continuing Education Program, 1979, 172 p. (NARIC Call No. 03767)

Participants' handbook for a teleconference conducted to train rehabilitation professionals about teleconferencing. Part of a project: "The use of telecommunications technology in the training of rehabilitation personnel."

Fitzpatrick, J. R., & Beavers, A. An inservice course on mainstreaming: An innovative media approach. A paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Education Research Association, Toronto, Ontario, March 1978. (ERIC Document No. ED154556)

An in-service course on mainstreaming provided to 31 sites in Appalachia via satellite. The course consists of printed ancillary materials and practicum activities. Content focuses on strategies for individualizing instruction and on attitude change.

Frank, M. (Ed.). Nutrition and young children. Children in Contemporary Society, November 1978, 12(1), 37 p. (ERIC Document

No. ED165427)

Special issue of the journal containing 12 articles on nutrition and young children, including a chapter on the health consequences of television advertising aimed at children.

Hazzard, A., et al. What's the difference? (Final report). Cambridge, MA: American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, 1978, 77 p. (ERIC Document No. ED195658)

Description of the development and evaluation of "Feeling Free," a series of six half-hour programs about disabled children.

Hertzler, A. A., Enyart, Y., Lynn, H., & Fredmeyer, J. Television project to reach the handicapped deaf. Journal of Home Economics, Summer 1981, 73(2), 29-31. (ERIC Document No. EJ246639)

Describes a project designed to use television public service announcements to present basic nutrition concepts and the nutritional choices in the marketplace in a format that would reach disabled deaf persons and nondisabled persons.

Hofmeister, A. Telecommunications for severely handicapped children and youth (Project Telepac). Logan, UT: Utah State University, Exceptional Child Center, 1976, 111 p.

Report on a program designed to deliver educational, speech pathology, audiology, and psychometric services to disabled persons living in rural Utah.

Hofmeister, A. M., & Atkinson, C. The TELEPAC project: A service delivery model for the severely handicapped in rural areas. Logan, UT: Utah State University, 1975, (ERIC Document No. ED114237)

Report on a service delivery model for homebound disabled children living in rural areas. The program uses telecommunications, parents, and instructional packaging.

Holleman, J. J. An analysis of the student population enrolled in alternative delivery system courses. CA: Vista College, 1981, 43 p. (ERIC Document No. ED217955)

A survey on the effectiveness of alternative delivery courses in enrolling previously underserved student groups -- worker-students,

older adults, disabled persons, and women in a non campus college offering classes in a number of community locations.

Holsworth, T. E., Jr. An evaluation of the efficacy of televised home instruction: Teaching parents to be trainers of their pre-school handicapped children. West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University, 1976, 134 p. (ERIC Document No. EC101040)

A study involving 40 parents of preschool disabled children indicated that televised programing was significantly more effective than printed instruction in communicating developmental information. The best method of training parents to be their children's teachers was a televised instruction accompanied by activities guides.

Human Resources Center. Manprobe: The development of a tape series on rehabilitation research. Albertson, NY: Author, 1967.

Final project report on the development of a series of taped broadcasts for radio presentation. The purpose of the series was to make the general public aware of the many developments being made regarding disabled people in research in vocational rehabilitation and in improved medical techniques.

Illinois Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Interactive cable project for the severely disabled homebound. Peoria, IL: Author, 1977.

Final report on a project designed to assess the impact, feasibility, and cost effectiveness of an interactive cable television project for severely disabled homebound persons.

Institute for Educational Leadership. Back to school. (Parts 1 and 2) (Program numbers 264-265). Washington, DC: George Washington University, 1980, 32 p. (ERIC Document No. ED195185)

Scripts of public radio programs on educational concerns and specifically on the topic of entering college are presented.

Johansen, R., McNuerty, M., & McNeal, B. Electronic education: Using teleconferencing in postsecondary organizations. Menlo Park, CA: Institute for the Future, 1978.

Report for the educational community on factors influencing the implementation of teleconferencing in postsecondary organizations.

John F. Kennedy Center for Research on Education and Human Development. County agents for children: Part 3 -- Developing community awareness (Final Report). Nashville, TN: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1976, 73 p. (ERIC Document No. ED176486)

A presentation of general strategies and specific tasks for the child advocate volunteer or professional in developing community awareness.

Katz, R. M., & Elliott, L. Staff training via telecommunication: Analysis of needs and delivery alternatives: Volume 2. (Final Report) II. Denver, CO: University of Denver, Denver Research Institute, 1979, 166 p. (NARIC Call No. 02527)

Describes a study of the use of telecommunications in the training of state agency staff and in identifying unmet training needs. Includes a survey of telecommunications in selected agencies, recommended methods, costs, and cost effectiveness.

Katz, R. M., Elliott, L., & Milliken, K. Staff training via telecommunications: Analysis of needs and delivery alternatives -- Volume I. (Final Report) Denver, CO: University of Denver, Denver Research Institute, 1979, 228 p. (NARIC Call No. 02526)

Study to develop through the use of telecommunications, methods to effectively train state agency staff and identify unmet training needs. Describes issues in training including certification of rehabilitation personnel, availability of training, courses, evaluation of training and training needs assessment; use of telecommunications in vocational rehabilitation; training needs surveys from state vocational rehabilitation and blind agency staff, state agency training offers, and regional rehabilitation training center staff responses.

Katz, R. M., & Freeman, J. E. Satellite-based delivery of continuing education and training programs in five user communities -- Report 1: Four year operational plan. Denver, CO: University of Denver, Denver Research Institute, 1978.

A six-part topical coverage which includes user needs, alternative approaches, operational plans, management plan, personnel, and two appendices covering profiles of the five user communities and letter of commitment.

Konopasek, D. E. Effects of a telecommunication delivery model on self-

help skills of handicapped children and youth. UT: South Utah State University, 1976, 126 p. (ERIC Document No. EC111709)

The results of the study, which involved 60 disabled children and their parents, point to the practical effectiveness of the project Telepac service delivery model as a method of training parents to teach selected self-help skills to their disabled children with a minimum of professional intervention. (Author)

Lucas, W., Heald, K., & Bazemore, J. The Spartansburg interactive cable experiments in home education. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, 1979.

Report on a demonstration project in Spartansburg, South Carolina, on the use of two-way interactive cable television as an alternative to traditional adult education. Compares students in a classroom setting with those who received instruction over a closed-circuit television channel in their homes.

Luskin, B. J. Coastline Community College: A dream with a reality. Fountain Valley, CA: Coastline Community College, 1976, 17 p. (ERIC Document No. ED129371)

Description of the philosophy and target populations of Coastline Community College, a comprehensive college without walls. Describes a variety of learning experiences available.

Miltenberger, J., Kish, M., Hamburg, S., Nixon, T., Gring, N., Burgess, D., & O'Connor, K. Indiana parent training program (IPTP): Year one report (June 1, 1980 - May 31, 1982). South Bend, IN: Task Force on Education for the Handicapped, Inc., 1981, 61 p. (ERIC Document No. ED213203)

A description and evaluation of a project to train parents in their rights and responsibilities relative to state and federal laws governing the education of disabled children. Includes a discussion of public information efforts.

Monson, M. Bridging the distance: An instructional guide to teleconferencing. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Extension Instructional Communications Systems, 1978.

Manual for program coordinators, moderators, and instructors giving techniques and considerations for planning, presenting, and evaluating teleconferencing programs.

Morlan, D., Currie, R., & Weinberg, M. Television and parent education: An educational revolution. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, Anaheim, CA: 1976, 7 p. (ERIC Document No. ED122844)

Describes a project, Facilitating Educational Achievement through Telecommunications (FEATT), designed to test the efficacy of specially produced videocassettes to teach parents of severely disabled children how to instruct their children in basic psychomotor skills.

National Public Radio. Education for the handicapped: Part 2. Washington, DC: National Public Radio, 1976, 22 p. (ERIC Document No. EC091914)

Transcript of Part 2 of a two-part series on education for disabled people.

Nyberg, K. TRU - Adult education for the handicapped. Educational Broadcasting International, 8(3), September 1975, 121-123.

A description of Television and Radio in Education (TRU). This program produces audiovisual educational programs for pre-school and adult education in Sweden.

Parker, L. A., Monson, M. M., & Carson, L. The effectiveness of broadcast audio and two-way instruction for distant learning. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Extension, Instructional Communications Systems, 1978.

Provides an overview of the effectiveness of broadcast audio and two-way audio instruction as instructional systems. Also discusses the functions, implications and advantages of both technologies.

Parker, L. A., & Riccomini, B. The status of the telephone in education. Proceedings of the second annual International Communications Conference, Madison, WI, n.d.

Proceedings from a conference held at the University of Wisonsin-Madison on the use of the telephone as an educational delivery system. Includes more than 40 papers.

Perritt, L. J., & Martens, D. M. Summative evaluation of workshops: Spring 1978. Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky, RCC Evaluation

Unit, 1978.

A technical report in a series of the Appalachian Education Satellite Program designed to document and disseminate information about the design, implementation, and results of the AESP experiment. Provides an overview of 10 workshops attended by 1,792 participants at 39 AESP sites during the spring of 1978.

Polcyn, K. A. An educator's guide to communication satellite technology. Washington, DC: Andromeda, 1975.

Developed as a guide to give educational planners up-to-date information on the potential of communication satellites for educational purposes. It covers some background information on the general nature of communication satellites and provides some examples of educational uses.

Polsgrove, L., & Brownsmith, K. Evaluation report: The Inside/Out program, its use and impact. (Final Report 49.3). Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Center for Innovation in Teaching the Handicapped, 1976, 92 p. (ERIC Document No. ED159868)

An evaluation of "Inside/Out," a televised film series designed to help 8- to 10-year-old viewers increase interpersonal and situational problem-solving abilities.

Roth, E. B. Two-way TV trains teachers. American Education, November 1980, 16(9), 20-28. (ERIC Document No. EJ235937)

An in-service training project for teachers of gifted and disabled students in Virginia involving an interactive telecommunications network on an instructional television fixed service channel.

Schein, J. D., Delk, M., Lupman, H., Bowe, F., & Freebairn, T. Continuing education for deaf adults: Report of a survey. New York: New York University, Deafness Research and Training Center, 1976, 134 p. (ERIC Document No. ED146453)

A report on a national survey of deaf persons conducted to identify problems related to access to nondegree-oriented programs of adult and continuing education. Suggestions for alternative solutions are provided.

Showalter, R. G. Purdue interactive television colloquium series: Continuing career education via IHETS television network (Final

Continuing career education via IHETS television network (Final report). West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University, Department of Audiology and Speech Sciences, 1975, 89 p. (ERIC Document No. ED144335)

Description of the organization and evaluation of a project which used multipoint closed-circuit interactive television as a means of providing continuing career education to specialists working with language disordered children.

Stepp, T. L. Comments at the national conference on technology and education. Paper presented at the National Conference on Technology and Education, Washington, DC, January 1981. (ERIC Document No. ED205197)

A discussion of the economic value of the South Carolina educational television networks and the predicted role for the network in the future.

Stile, S. W., & Atkinson, C. M. Project TELEPAC: Packaged home instructional materials for parents of the severely handicapped: A concept analysis. Paper presented at the annual international convention of the Council for Exceptional Children, Chicago, IL, April 1976. (ERIC Document No. ED122551)

Description of materials packaged and designed for use by parents of educationally unserved or underserved severely disabled individuals and available through a telecommunication system.

Tachibana, K., The humanities for the handicapped: An expansion of media-based, open learning system. Miami, FL: Miami-Dade County Community College, 1981, 154 p. (ERIC Document No. EC150397)

Describes the field testing of an open college project designed to adapt a college-level media course for 19 homebound students.

Tuscher, L. J. School-based delivery of interactive television for the in-service of regular teachers on learning disabilities (Final report). Harrisburg, PA: State Department of Education, Bureau of Special Education, 1981. (ERIC Document No. ED221160)

Description of a project designed to increase the knowledge of regular classroom personnel about the needs of the developmentally disabled students. Individualized, interactive videocassette training modules were developed and implemented.

University of Wisconsin-Extension. Audio and video in education: A book of readings. Madison, WI: Author, n.d.

A book of readings collected by the staff of the Instructional Communications Systems of the University of Wisconsin-Extension in Madison. The topics included: learning theory, media research, audio telephone in education, video, and telecommunications.

West Virginia Research and Training Center, Pioneers Satellite Workshops. Programs for the Handicapped. March-April 1982, 2, 7.

Provides a brief description of a Satellite distributed training program offered to 36 sites across the country. Presents session format and some of the mechanics involved in Satellite broadcast.

Alternate Media Center. Making telecommunications work for the developmentally disabled. New York: New York University, 1980.

Reports on a project to explore and demonstrate potential applications of telecommunications in the field of developmental disabilities (DD). Specifically looks at a coordination program of telecommunications applications between the University Affiliated Facility in Burlington, Vermont and other Vermont DD organizations.

Alternate Media Center. 1981 audio conferencing handbook. New York: New York University, 1981.

The result of an HEW-funded demonstration project for using telecommunications in service to developmentally disabled people. Discusses conference methodologies, equipment, cost factors, and guidelines for establishing a role for this technology.

Atkinson, C. N. The effectiveness of selected case finding approaches in locating handicapped individuals residing in areas with specified demographic characteristics. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 1977. (UMI Catalog No. 77-19, 657)

Conducted in the seven constituent counties of Region I, Education Service Center of Texas, the study reviewed data on the identification phase of Project Child Fund. House-to-house canvassing was found to be the most effective case-finding approach, followed by television.

Bellis, J., Davis, R., Ellison, B., English, K., Koetter, B., & Wightman, M. New handbook for school communication. Austin, TX: National School Public Relations Association, 1978. (ERIC Document No. ED163644)

Handbook designed to help boards of trustees and administrators strengthen internal and external communication programs. A four-step communication developmental process is presented that includes commitment, assessment, master plan, and responsibility. (Author)

Bennett, A. M., Rappaport, W. H., & Skinner, F. L. Telehealth handbook: A guide to telecommunications technology for rural health care.

Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Services Research, 1978. (NARIC Call No. R00116)

This handbook focuses on the role of telecommunications technology in the exchange of patient, educational, and administrative information within a dispersed health care system.

Brand, H. J. The use of closed-circuit television as an aid in the administration of psychological tests to partially sighted children. Education of the Visually Handicapped, Summer 1976, 8(2), 53-57.

The pictures interpretation subtest was administered to two groups of partially sighted elementary-age boys. Regular presentations and closed-circuit television presentations were used. It was suggested that closed-circuit television could be used in administering projective tests of personality to partially sighted children.

Browstein, C. N. Interactive cable TV and social services. Journal of Communication, Spring 1978, 28(2), 142-147.

Presents the history and design of three National Science Foundation-supported cable-television projects. One goal was to see how effective two-way cable television could be in aiding social service delivery.

Colligan, R. Telecommunications as it relates to RSA programs. Washington, DC: Rehabilitation Services Administration, 1976.

Addresses policy and planning projects needed in vocational rehabilitation and telecommunications. Provides an overview of related technologies, attitudinal and systematic constraints, and programs existing at that time.

Conwell, E. Establishing a telephone conferencing system: The dynamics of doing it. (Paper P-88). Menlo Park, CA: Alternative Media Center, 1980.

Provides information on telephone conferencing systems, including instrument selection, communicating with the phone company, costs and training, and service to developmentally disabled individuals.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Public television satellite system non-broadcast shared use guide. Author, 1978.

A manual designed to facilitate use of the Public Television Satellite System by public service users and to respond to requests for shared use of facilities and equipment.

Deluca, S. G. Preparing school news releases for the media. Independent study training material for professional supervisory competencies. G-1 Informing the public, document no. 101, revised. Austin TX: Texas Education Agency, 1975.

Self-instructional packet dealing with the promotion of a favorable public image of school programs. The packet consists of five sections: dealing with the news media, preparing news releases, planning television interviews, preparing newsletters and informational publications, and speech preparation.

Department of Human Services, Oklahoma Rehabilitative and Visual Services Division. Telecommunications for concerned citizen involvement (Executive summary). Author, 1980a. (NARIC Call No. 03751)

Summary of a project intended to involve service consumers in vocational rehabilitation agency policy development activities using two preexisting telecommunications systems and the state inter-library loan system. Describes planning and assessment and summarizes project publications.

Department of Human Services, Oklahoma Rehabilitation and Visual Services Division. Telecommunications for concerned citizens involvement: A plan (Monograph I). Author, 1978. (NARIC Call No. 00317)

Describes a project to provide means to gather statewide consumer input and feedback in vocational rehabilitation policy development. Discusses the human and technological resources used, the approach to policy design, and the selection of advisory boards.

Department of Human Services, Oklahoma Social and Rehabilitative Services and Visual Services Division. Telecommunications for concerned citizen involvement: Monograph III: Consumer and agency attitudes toward consumer involvement and the agency early in a statewide consumer involvement project. Author, 1979. (NARIC Call No. 04383)

Results of a survey of attitudes of participants in a project using telecommunications to involve consumers in vocational rehabilitation

policy development and implementation. Report details question categories, project background, methodology, results, and discussions. Includes sample questionnaire and results in table form.

Department of Human Services, Oklahoma Rehabilitative and Visual Services Division. Telecommunications for concerned citizen involvement: Hindsights. (Monograph V). Author, 1980b. (NARIC Call No. 03752)

Last monograph in a series about obtaining consumer involvement in vocational rehabilitation policy development using telecommunications systems including teleconferencing developed and operated by other state agencies. Reviews the project implementation plans from the viewpoint of the four participant groups and reports on the outcome including a cost analysis. Plans were concerned with learning about consumer involvement, telecommunications, interagency cooperation, and communication. Appendices include the participants' questionnaires, consumer recommendations from the implementation plans I and II, and the consumer advisory board. Includes figures and tables.

Department of Vocational Education Studies. Fair recruitment: The model and strategies. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University, 1980. (ERIC Document No. ED 206928)

A model and 50 strategies for recruiting students into vocational education. Defines the recruiting process and its components and gives guidelines for recruiting male and female students into non-traditional areas, as well as older adults, disabled persons and members of different ethnic cultures.

Dewitt, J., & Katz, R. Organizing to use a new telecommunications technology: Communications satellites and vocational rehabilitation (Executive summary). Denver, CO: University of Denver, Center for Social Research and Development, 1977.

Report on a study designed to explore the use of communications satellites for vocational rehabilitation. Analyzes the processes of organizing and operating a satellite-based telecommunications project and discusses four existing projects. Recommendations for RSA involvement are included.

Dordick, H. S., Goldman, R. J., & Hannerman, G. J. Telecommunications and vocational rehabilitation: Barriers to utilization by state VR

agencies. Los Angeles, CA: University of Southern California, Center for Communications Policy Research, 1978.

Research project to determine the factors which influence the success or failure of the use of telecommunications applications in the vocational rehabilitation (VR) field, focusing on the barriers to effective telecommunication use.

Dordick, H. S., Goldman, R. J., & Hanneman, G. J. Telecommunications and vocational rehabilitation: A user's guide to breaking the barriers. Los Angeles, CA: University of Southern California, Center for Communication's Policy Research, 1978.

Report of a research project to determine and assess the barriers to use of telecommunications by state VR agencies. Recommendations on how to overcome these barriers are included.

Eckerling, J. W. Criteria for an experiment in health services telecommunications in Puerto Rico. San Juan, Puerto Rico: Institute of Social Technology, 1971.

Report of a project to explore or plan alternatives in using telecommunications technology to deliver health care services to rural populations. The concept of closed-circuit, microwave television, and data telemetry proved a promising approach.

Eldridge, F. R. Telecommunication systems for social and rehabilitation services (Technical Report M72-203). McLean, VA: Mitre Corporation, 1972. (NARIC Call No. R0856)

Report reviews telecommunication technology particularly appropriate for improved administration and delivery of social and rehabilitation services. Discusses 1972 status of basic types of systems as well as trends and requirements. Systems can disseminate information and provide interactive services for clients and professionals. Report outlines types of services possible and estimates costs.

Elton, M. C. The effect of current economic pressures on the scope for new telecommunications services in the field of developmental disabilities. New York: New York University, Alternate Media Center, 1981.

Discusses the use of an economic and cost effectiveness model to determine the potential of telecommunications technology in the

delivery of services to developmentally disabled individuals.

Fullwood, N. N. (Ed.). Technology and the handicapped: Telecommunication services in the rehabilitation of the blind. Washington, DC: Rehabilitation Services Administration, 1977. (ERIC Document No. ED142192)

This report is a collection of 20 papers which focus on the development of a rational and relevant philosophical premise on which a national effort can be initiated and pursued to employ technology in services to disabled people in general and blind individuals in particular. Special attention was directed on the identification and demonstration of applications of science and technology to the education, training, and employment of blind persons. (Author)

Gilliam, D., Turner, R., & Macy, D. Project Zero Reject manual: Strategies in child find. Dallas, TX: Dallas Independent School District, 1978. (ERIC Document No. ED202187)

The report describes Project Zero Reject, a cooperative effort between the Dallas (TX) Independent School District and the Dallas County Mental Health Mental Retardation Center to locate disabled children not receiving educational services and to develop a computerized information system for planning regarding these children. Awareness efforts included a media campaign and stress on interagency contact.

Haefner, J. E. Can TV advertising influence employers to hire or train disabled persons? Journalism Quarterly, Summer 1976, 53, 211-215.

A study to evaluate the recall and comprehension by employers of 10 color television spot announcements on the importance of hiring and training disadvantaged people. The announcements were in purchased time slots rather than free public service spots.

Harland, R. P., & Adams, L. H. (Eds.). Telecommunications for vocational rehabilitation: Systems survey. McLean, VA: Mitre Corporation, 1977. (NARIC Call No. 02699)

Abstract of report prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Telecommunications. The survey is to find out what telecommunication systems state vocational rehabilitation agencies use or are planning to use and to determine how the systems could benefit rehabilitation activities in ways not currently being used.

Hill, P. C., & Adair, M. Happiness is a crowded waiting room. Hearing and Speech Action, January/February 1976, 44(1), 22-24.

Describes briefly public education activities conducted by two speech and hearing facilities in the midwest. Activities noted include screening clinics, pamphlets, and a television program on learning disabilities.

Hodskins, D. (Ed.). Guide to recruitment: A manual for head start personnel in recruiting handicapped children. Chapel Hill, NC: Chapel Hill Training Outreach Project, 1975. (ERIC Document No. ED136499)

Campaign for identifying and enrolling children who have health impairments requiring special education and related services. Briefly covered are the following topics: rationale for the recruitment campaign; targets of recruitment; and an overview of advertising; a history of advertising; the use of newspapers, radio, television, and outdoor advertising; and promotional activities. Detailed guidelines for using recruitment strategies and evaluation of recruitment efforts.

Institute for Information Studies. How to make friends and influence the media. Falls Church, VA: 1981, 47 p. (ERIC Document No. ED191243) (NARIC Call No. 2749)

The book is intended to aid the public information and advocacy efforts in consumer organizations, independent living centers, rehabilitation facilities, and state vocational rehabilitation agencies. Steps in mounting a media campaign are discussed. Suggestions are given for approaching newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and other media.

Institute for the Future. Telecommunications and Computing. Menlo Park, CA: Author, 1981, 16 p.

Pamphlet describing the past and ongoing research being conducted by the Institute on the use of the new communications and information systems, including teleconferencing, videotext, computer-based communication, and interactive group modeling.

Institute for the Future. Choosing an electronic message system: A guide for human services. Menlo Park, CA: Author, 1980.

Presents some of the advantages of using an electronic message system, how to use such a system, aids for disabled people, usage styles, costs, typical agency users, and evaluation techniques.

Johansen, R., Vallee, J., & Spangler, R. Electronic meetings: Technical alternatives and social choices. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1979.

An overview of technological alternatives to face-to-face meetings, for example, video, computer, and audio-teleconferencing. Provides descriptions of the media and discusses uses, misuses, and benefits of the alternatives.

Kay, P. Policy issues in interactive cable television. Journal of Communication, Spring 1978, 28(2), 202-207.

Discusses the risks and opportunities of federal involvement in employing the interactive cable television industry as a delivery mechanism for social services. Discusses such issues as privacy, confidentiality, electronic opinion polling, and the information gap between the rich and poor.

Kay, P., & Gerendasy, S. Social services and cable TV. Peoria, IL: Cable Television Center, 1976.

Report on seven projects that include experiments designed to deliver social and administrative services on interactive cable television.

Kentucky Bureau of Rehabilitation Services. Expansion of rehabilitation services for the deaf and hearing impaired. Author, 1978, 14 p. (NARIC Call No. 2503)

Final report of an innovation and expansion grant to develop statewide rehabilitation services for deaf and hearing-impaired people through the employment of specialized counselors to serve this disability group and to establish a basic telecommunication network system to provide better communications for deaf people.

Kurtz, P. D., & Lamb, K. Finding and screening children in rural areas: Finding a needle in a haystack. Paper presented at the meeting of the Council for Exceptional Children, Atlanta, April 1977, 17 p. (ERIC Document No. ED149875)

Report on a project to develop a model for identifying disabled preschoolers in rurally scattered communities. Presents the procedures and results.

Lauricella, S. L. A diffusion study to determine community awareness of educational services for unserved handicapped children via a three-way stratification of a two-county population. Las Cruces, NM: New Mexico State University, 1977, 110 p. (University Microfilms International No. 7807997)

A study to identify the impact of each of 11 communication techniques in creating community awareness of educational services for disabled children when attempting to communicate with individuals residing in a metropolitan area whether they be caucasian or hispanic or of high or low socioeconomic status.

McCarroll, J. C., & Cotman, L. Evaluation report on a trial application of computer conferencing by the placement trainers consortium. Cleveland, OH: Innovative Systems Research, 1980, 85 p. (NARIC Call No. R0890)

Describes a six-month trial use of computer conferencing in the field of rehabilitation education. Participants surveyed on the system and its potential usefulness. Includes tables and questionnaire.

McNeal, B. Electronic mail among university training centers: A demonstration of national network building. Menlo Park, CA: Institute for the Future, n.d.

Describes the results of a demonstration project involving the use of a computer-based message system by a center designed to provide training, research, and clinical experience for professionals working with developmental disabilities.

Midwest Regional Resource Center. Oklahoma child serve manual. Des Moines, IA: Drake University, 1979, 34 p. (ERIC Document No. ED179051)

The manual offers guidelines for locating, evaluating, and providing special services for disabled children. Information is presented in question/answer format in six major sections: introduction; awareness campaign (newspaper articles, radio and television, flyers and brochures, public speaking); screening; referral, evaluation; and service delivery.

Mielke, K. W., Johnson, R., & Cole, B. The federal role in funding children's television programming -- Volume I: Final report. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Institute for Communication Research, 1975, 300 p. (ERIC Document No. ED114087)

The U.S. Office of Education (USOE) policy in funding purposive television programming for children was investigated. Information and policy recommendations were gathered. This final report provides a descriptive map of the various components essential to an integrated system of broadcasting; gives a side-by-side comparison of USOE's two major investments in children's programming and summarizes major policy issues, alternatives, and recommendations.

Mielke, K. W. et al. The federal role in funding children's television programming -- Volume 2: Commissioned papers. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Institute for Communication Research, 1975. (ERIC Document No. ED114088)

Volume 2 of an investigation conducted for the U.S. Office of Education reprints ten commissioned papers which provided input to Volume I. These papers address the areas of self-concept development, economically disadvantaged children, sexism in television, diversity in a mass medium, federal involvements in commercial television, copyright issues, and distribution system.

Moss, M. L., (Ed.). Telecommunications and productivity. Addison Wesley, Reading, PA: 1981.

A book covering the potential of telecommunications systems, policy making, services to the home and office, and local and state governments and telecommunications.

Nathansen, D. E. A proposal for an international special education television network. Paper presented at the World Congress on Future Special Education, Sterling, Scotland, 1978, 10 p. (ERIC Document No. ED157321)

The use of satellites and university and public broadcast facilities throughout the world can be coordinated as a worldwide special education television network. The purpose of the network would be to provide relatively easy access to new research developments, events, teaching techniques, and ideas that will allow different areas of the globe to exchange information quickly and accurately.

Ohlin, T. Current work on telecommunications policies and structures. London, England: International Institute of Communications, 1977. (ERIC Document No. ED144134)

The studies described in this paper were undertaken to evaluate the usefulness of information-exchange techniques for promoting the quality of life within given regions of a society. The first analysis describes the investigation of projects. The second study summarizes the findings of a report, "Telecom 2000," made by the National Telecommunications Planning Branch of the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

O'Neill, J. Telecommunications for vocational rehabilitation: Volume 4: Executive summary. (Technical Report 7420) McLean, VA: Mitre Corporation, 1977, 21 p. (NARIC Call No. 00085)

Capsule summary of work accomplished, findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Telecommunications for Vocational Rehabilitation study. The study focused on telecommunications systems, software programming, and organizational possibilities. (Author)

O'Neill, J. Guidelines for identifying and accessing telecommunications resources. McLean, VA: Mitre Corporation, 1976, 72 p. (NARIC Call No. 02282)

This procedural guide describes how state vocational rehabilitation (VR) agencies can identify and access existing telecommunications systems and highlights the potential of these systems as tools for service delivery and administration. Existing and potential applications of telecommunications technology in VR are discussed.

O'Neill, J., Niles, B., Olenbush, E., Paquette, C., & Zobrak, M. An examination of methods for developing and distributing vocational rehabilitation software (Mitre Research No. M76-4). McLean, VA: Mitre Corporation, 1976.

This report presents the results and recommendations of phase I of a multiphase research project to examine methods for developing and distributing vocational rehabilitation software. Michigan and Nebraska were surveyed to determine to what extent telecommunications systems are being used as distribution systems by the state rehabilitation agencies.

O'Neill, J., Paquette, C., Polk, S., & Skinner, F. Testing the applicability of existing telecommunications technology in the administration and delivery of social services. (Technical Report M73-52). McLean VA: Mitre Corporation, 1973.

A project to identify those aspects of social and rehabilitation service activities suitable for telecommunications-assisted delivery found that telecommunications can be used in a large variety of service delivery and administrative functions, that the use of the telecommunication techniques provides cost savings and more effective services, and that more federal programs are needed to demonstrate application of telecommunications.

Paquette, C. Telecommunications for vocational rehabilitation: Volume 4: Software survey (Technical Report 7420). McLean, VA: Mitre Corporation, 1977a, 36 p). (NARIC Call No. 00083)

Findings of a national survey of state vocational rehabilitation agency software holdings. Responses were analyzed in terms of size holdings, sources of software, acquisition process, content, and usage. (Author)

Paquette, C. Telecommunications for vocational rehabilitation -- Volume V: Software catalog (Technical Report 7420). McLean, VA: Mitre Corporation, 1977b, 34 p). (NARIC Call No. 00084)

Catalogs the fugitive software reported by state rehabilitation agencies and rehabilitation research and training centers. Indexes by target audience, subject, and media. Sources of relevant audiovisual and computer software are described. (Author)

Park, B. Planning the use of telecommunications in vocational rehabilitation. Albany, NY: State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1978. (NARIC Call No. 00182)

Report of a study on planning telecommunication systems. Provides examples of previous projects, evaluating each on the basis of the criteria of sufficiency, reliability, adaptability, and utility. Also discusses interactive television and radio, telephone conferencing, and computer-assisted instruction.

Peterson, P., & Clark, B. Search for special children. Indianapolis, IN: State Department of Public Instruction, Division of Special Education, 1975, 84 p. (ERIC Document No. ED133922)

Description of the child find program used by the Indiana Department of Public Instruction. Discusses planning, execution, public awareness, and child identification/location. Appendices include radio and television announcements, sample advertisements and a parent handbook.

Phillipp, L. Let's go rural: Influencing decision makers. Making it work in rural communities. A rural network monograph. Macomb, IL: Western Illinois University, College of Education, 1981, 41 p. (ERIC Document No. ED205341)

A collection of materials designed for use by the novice director of programs for preschool disabled children in rural, isolated areas. Discusses how to seek out and work with advocates and volunteers who may need information and direction.

Producing a public relations program for disabled adults. Washington, DC: President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 1978, 25 p. (ERIC Document No. ED165200)

Discusses the steps in establishing a public relations program for disabled persons, from understanding the target populations needs and capabilities to developing resources for public service and competitive advertising.

Project SHARE. Information systems for the human services. Rockville, MD: Author, 1981. (NARIC Call No. R0946)

Annotated list of works dealing with the use of computerized information systems in day care, education, public assistance, community and mental health, and local government settings. Documents discuss effects of standardization on human service agencies and issues of privacy and confidentiality. Presents various projects and pilot programs with analyses of problems and benefits. Also describes talkback radio, referral directories, and interactive cable television. Provides information on document availability.

Public Service Satellite Consortium. Public television service in rural America (Technical Report No. 791). Washington, DC: Corporation of Public Broadcasting, 1979.

Report of a study conducted by the Public Service Satellite Consortium for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to examine operational alternatives for extending or improving public

television service to rural America. Selected communities in Wyoming, Montana, and the Appalachia region were surveyed.

Public Service Satellite Consortium. Revalue of improved telecommunications service to hospitals: A preliminary assessment. San Diego, CA: Author, 1979.

The report of a study conducted by the Public Service Satellite Consortium for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Goddard Space Flight Center. The purpose of the study was to explore improved telecommunications service to hospitals and determine if hospitals had major requirements which could be aggregated and served by such networks.

Rease, P., Threlkeld, R., & MacNair, L. Establishing an audio teleconferencing network in vocational rehabilitation. Portland, ME: University of Southern Maine, Center for Research and Advanced Study, 1982.

Two-volume work which includes a guide on developing an effective audio conferencing system and topics for state agency administrators to consider for audio conferencing.

Reed, W. E. Teleconferencing: A bibliography with abstracts. Springfield, VA: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, 1978. (NARIC Call No. R0867)

Annotated list of 62 documents on procedures, use, and evaluation of teleconferencing systems. Includes human factors decisionmaking, public services use of computer networks, speech compression, digital systems, energy conservation, and substitute for travel. Covers federally sponsored research reports dating from 1964-1978, across a wide variety of teleconferencing approaches (e.g., television, audio, and computer).

Rehabilitation International USA. International information and dissemination and visitor service: Continuation application (August 1978). New York: Author, 1978. (NARIC Call No. 04919)

Continuation application for a rehabilitation research and demonstration grant started in 1978. Special report covering the history of Rehabilitation International USA (RIUSA) and its relationship with the Rehabilitation Services Administration. Three projects are described: the International Rehabilitation Film Review Library, production of the journal Rehabilitation World to

collect and disseminate rehabilitation information, and the international rehabilitation visitors service.

Sabbagh, K. Use and abuse of radio and TV by voluntary organizations. Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of London, October 1979, 13(4), 249-250.

Discusses the need for voluntary organizations to understand how the media works in order to successfully make use of it as a publicity resource. Presents the process by which some media select material for coverage.

Sanford, A. R., Pinkstaff, D., Henley, H., & Boudewyne, M. The 1976 Chapel Hill study of services to the handicapped in Region IV Head Start. Chapel Hill, NC: Chapel Hill Training-Outreach Project, 1976, 145 p. (ERIC Document No. ED131655)

The findings of a 1976 study of Region IV status of services to Head Start disabled children. Reported statistics are in the areas of services to disabled children, recruitment, professional diagnosis, personnel training, interagency cooperation, and integration of Head Start components.

Self-study and evaluation guide Section D-16: Other service program. (1979 edition) New York: National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped, 1979, 24 p. (ERIC Document No. ED165414)

The self-evaluation guide is explained to be designed for accreditation of services to blind and visually handicapped students in service programs for which the National Accreditation Council does not have specific program standards. Addressed are the following areas: planning and organization, personnel, program descriptions, and program evaluation.

Skinner, F. Telecommunications for vocational rehabilitation -- Volume 3: End-instrument survey (Mitre Technical Report 7420). McLean VA: Mitre Corporation, 1977, 160 p. (NARIC Call No. 00082; MCA No. 1606)

Classifies, describes, and characterizes 61 communications end-instruments, that is, devices which interface between a person and a telecommunications link, useful to disabled people. Classification is based on sound, sight, and touch (physical motion). Names of researchers and manufacturers of various devices are given.

Szymanski, R. Trempealeav County Kellogg Project: A rural telecommunications service system. Independence, WI: Western Wisconsin Communications Cooperative, 1981, 20 p. (ERIC Document No. ED218032)

Describes the development and implementation of a county-wide, multi-service, broadband, interactive telecommunications system to enhance the quality of rural life. The system provides opportunities for in-service and curriculum programs and programs for disabled and gifted people.

Thoma, G. R. Biomedical communications experiments: Using the communications technology satellite: Technical evaluation. Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, 1979.

Documents the objectives, methods, results, and conclusions of a technical evaluation of the Public Health Service network of six small earth-terminals linked via the Communications Technology Satellite.

A two-phase survey of the impact of radio and television public service announcements (Final Report). Washington, DC: Market Facts, 1979, 64 p. (ERIC Document No. ED171249)

An evaluation of the effectiveness of an information campaign conducted in seven selected areas of the country to promote public awareness and use of services provided by the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The principal medium was television and radio public service announcements.

University of Florida Rehabilitation Research Institute. The role of telecommunications in vocational rehabilitation. Rehab Brief, 1(11), August 1978. (NARIC Call No. 2831)

Describes systems survey in 16 states to determine how telecommunications systems are being used by state agencies and the state of software development. Discusses barriers, planning, cost of telecommunications, and implications for action.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A workshop on the use of telecommunication for HEW Services. Washington, DC: Author, 1979.

Contains materials used in a 1979 workshop providing information and

resources about the potential of telecommunication technology. Provides a list of workshop participants, abstracts of a variety of telecommunications applications, and a selection of print resource materials.

Veterans Administration. The Veterans Administration experiments in health communication technology satellite (Final report). Washington, DC: Author, 1979.

Describes the results of two experimental satellite projects undertaken since 1973 by the Veterans Administration (VA). The general conclusion drawn from this experimentation was that satellite communication can effectively provide the VA with an means of extending resources, training, educational opportunities, current medical research, and technical information to remote facilities.

Ward, J. R. Meetings by telephone: A cost savings tool. Dallas, TX: Genesis Publications, 1980.

A handbook to assist those interested in conducting meetings by telephone. Covers topics such as: Defining teleconferencing; describing potential users; using, planning, and conducting the teleconference; conference critique and follow-up; writing a teleconference proposal; budgeting considerations; and technical options.

West, A. S. (Ed.). Design issues for demonstrations of rural service delivery projects incorporating telecommunications technologies. Denver, CO: University of Denver, Denver Research Institute, 1978.

A guide developed to assist in formulating experimental tests of rural service systems incorporating telecommunications or in evaluating existing systems. It does not set out specific individual designs, but serves as a guide for site-specific demonstrations.

Zobrak, M. Telecommunications for vocational rehabilitation: Volume I: Software sharing alternatives (Technical Report 7420). McLean, VA: Mitre Corporation, 1977, 169 p. (NARIC Call No. 00080)

Addresses three issues: The need for vocational rehabilitation organizations to share software or coordinate the sharing of software; How to structure these shared services; and What is the self sustainment potential of the organization? Looks at nonprint media available to the disabled individuals and coordination/cost-

sharing efforts for production and distribution of new and existing media.

Zobrak, M., Paquette, C., & O'Neill, J. Telecommunications for vocational rehabilitation: Volume 2: Accessing systems (Mitre Technical Report 7420). McLean, VA: Mitre Corporation, 1977, 93 p. (NARIC Call No. 00081)

This report, written specifically for the nontechnical, non-telecommunications-oriented staff members in state agencies, describes a variety of existing telecommunications systems. It presents a large number of systems and how they are being used. It tells how to find out which systems are in use and their location, which systems are accessible and typical cost for each system.

MEDIA IMAGE APPLICATIONS

Baker, P. J., Bussard, L., Johnson, S., & Rhodes, H. Student attitudes toward the handicapped. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada: Department of Education, Planning and Research Branch, 1981, 153 p. (ERIC Document No. ED215551)

This study describes existing levels of student awareness and attitudes about disabled persons. It attempted to determine if attitudes could be changed through classroom presentations.

Burd, G. Aged and handicapped seek human quality and public service in media: Mass communications patterns of the new minorities. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism, Madison, WI: 1977, 23 p. (ERIC Document No. ED179962)

Discusses the results of a year-long sampling of stories in major daily newspapers that showed how aged and disabled individuals, the new minorities of the 1970s, were using media coverage to achieve recognition.

Byrd, E. K., Byrd, P. D., & Allen, C. M. Television programming and disability. Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling, Spring 1977©, 8(1), 28-32.

Assessed the nature of 1976 prime-time television programming as it related to disability. Results showed that the largest number of disability-related programs were presented by the public broadcasting service; these were news documentaries. Most programs were of a dramatized or comedic nature, and mental illness was touched most frequently by private networks.

Byrd, E. K., McDonald, R. S., & Rhoden, R. B. Television programming and disability: A ten year span. International Journal of Rehabilitation Research, 1980©, 3(3), 321-326.

Television programming on disability was studied for the period 1967-1968 through 1977-1978 for similarities and differences. Comparison variables were network, program type, disability, time slot, and length of program.

Combes, P. TV for therapy work on Mexico city: A note. Educational Broadcasting International, June 1975, 8(2), 74.

Brief discussion of instructional program in Mexico City which aimed at teaching severely mentally disabled children.

The common show. Mendocino, CA: Lawren Productions, 1978. (Videocassette)

Part I of a five-part television series on mainstreaming is intended to prepare regular elementary students to accept and welcome disabled peers and understand disabling conditions. Included are explanations of the use of sign language and wheelchairs, a discussion of learning disabilities, and profiles of two famous people who are disabled.

Dick and Jane meet Susan and Bill. Disabled USA, 1977, 1(3), 1-5.

Describes curriculum modifications and a series of television programs designed to educate nondisabled children about the people who have disabilities. Considered are "people-just like you: learning about disabilities and people with disabling conditions," a mini-curriculum for grade K-12 focusing on social concerns involved with mainstreaming; "handicapped people in society -- a curriculum guide," a more factually oriented approach to specific disabilities; and a television series "special delivery" for 7- to 10-year-old children.

*Dillon, C., Byrd, K., & Byrd, D. Television and disability. Journal of Rehabilitation, 1980©, 46(4), 67-69.

An account of recent literature related to television and disability, along with observations and implications for the future.

Donaldson, J. Revisibility and image of handicapped people on television. Exceptional Children, March 1981©, 47(6), 413-416. (ERIC Document No. EC132340)

A random sample of prime-time television programming during spring 1979 was analyzed to determine the visibility and image of characters portrayed as disabled. Results suggested that disabled persons are, overall, not highly visible and are more likely to appear in negative roles than positive ones. Implications include the suggestion that prime-time television probably serves more to maintain societal devaluation of disabled individuals than to foster

positive attitudes and interactions. (Author)

Donaldson, J. Channel variations and effects on attitudes toward physically disabled individuals. AV Communication Review, Summer 1976, 24(2), 135-144.

Randomly assigned undergraduates view a 50-minute presentation of three men and three women, with visable disabling conditions, Presentations were live, on television, or on audiotape. Attitudes of the SS and of a control group were tested with the attitudes-toward-disabled-persons scale. The live and videotaped presentations were effective in modifying SS attitudes as compared to attitudes of the control group.

Edwards, R. Special Children, special teachers and television. Visual Education, January, 1976, 1, 13-14.

Author discusses his investigation into instructional television and disabled children, in a published report entitled "Fools Lamp or Alladin's Lantern?"

Glauberman, N. R. The influence of positive TV portrayals on children's behavior and attitudes toward the physically disabled (Doctoral dissertation, Columbia University, 1980). Dissertation Abstracts International, 1980, 41(4), 1386A-1387A.

This study examined the short-term effects on first-grade children of television programming on attitudinal and behavioral measures on non-physically disabled youngsters toward physically disabled people.

Gorman, P. P. Orientating children in regular schools towards impairments. Australian Journal of Mental Retardation, March 1979, 5(5), 13-18.

The author discusses audiovisual material and other education techniques which eventually may facilitate the integration of children with mental, physical, and sensory disabilities in the regular classroom. Films, radio texts, theater plays, and books are considered. Emphasis is on the introduction of disability to nondisabled persons.

Harmonay, M. Two for the seesaw: Broadcast responsibility and

children's rights. Journal of Current Social Issues, Summer 1975, 12(3), 30-35. (ERIC Document No. ED134879)

Children's commercial television is criticized for over-commercialization; an excess of portrayed violence; and a lack of characterization of women, racial minorities, and disabled persons.

Hartman, M., Fritsche, J., Hartman, B., & Alho, B. Using oral interpretation to affect public policy. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Speech Communication Association, Minneapolis, 1978, 28p. (ERIC Document No. ED170791)

Oral interpretation presentations, using oral histories, were designed to lead to an exchange of ideas concerning the potential contribution to daily life of elderly or disabled people and raise questions about public policy toward these groups.

Help for handicapped from telecommunications. Rev. Telecomun. (Spain), October 1980, 36(138), 39-98.

The role of telecommunication in the education, rehabilitation and assistance of the handicapped child and his parents in the home.

Hoffman, M. Programs for handicapped children: Some ideas from the Swedish Broadcasting Corportion. Educational Broadcasting International, June 1975, 8(2), 55-58.

Overview of programs from the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation aimed disabled children. Provides conclusions for designing programs.

Hunter College Special Education Development Center. Fostering positive attitudes toward the handicapped in school settings. Proceedings of the Special Study Institute, Rensselaerville, NY: 1975, 192 p.

A collection of papers on the theme of fostering positive attitudes toward disabled school children. Topics include theory and research, television, developing receptivity, teacher support, curricula, and literature.

Institute for Educational Leadership, George Washington University. Handicapped children in the classroom (Program no. 97). Washington, DC: National Public Radio, 1977. (Script) (ERIC Document No. ED149554)

Presented is the transcript of a radio program on disabled children in the classroom. Through interviews with students, teachers, parents, and state and local officials, the program touches on peer acceptance, teacher training, problems with mainstreaming, teacher concerns about individualized education programs (IEP), parent rights, and the feelings and reactions of disabled children.

Kolucki, B. New avenues of special education resources: Sesame Street programming for the exceptional child. Paper presented at the annual International convention of the Council for Exceptional Children, Atlanta, April 1977, 10 p. (ERIC Document No. ED139199)

Described are activities of Community Education Services (CES) in providing Sesame Street programming designed for and featuring children with mental retardation and other developmental special needs. Supplementary materials provided by CES are noted to include training films for teachers and parents, an activity book, and special activity suggestions for reinforcing the segments designed for children with mental retardation.

Koyama, S. A. Effects of television camera angle, locus of control, and two-sided/one-sided persuasive messages upon attitudes toward disabled people (Doctoral dissertation, University of Washington, 1982). Dissertation Abstracts International, 1982, 42(12-A), 5005A.

This study examined whether a camera angle which simulated active involvement in a persuasive communication would be differentially effective with viewers who believed their actions were responsible for rewards and punishments. Messages were designed to improve attitudes toward physically disabled people.

Leonard, B. D. Impaired view: Television portrayal of handicapped people (Doctoral dissertation, Boston University, 1978). Dissertation Abstracts International, 1978, 39(5), 2603A.

Study of society's attitudes toward disabled people as represented in the portrayals of disabled persons on television. The author concluded that television portrays disabled persons as a distinct and stigmatized group.

Mares, C. Television and radio as resources in special education. Educational Broadcastitng International, June 1975, 8(2), 56-62.

How educational television and radio can contribute to the education of disabled children.

McLoughlin, J. A., & Trammell, N. Media and the handicapped: Getting the image right. Pointer, Winter 1979, 23(2), 60-65.

An explanation of the press and media images of exceptional people.

Mottez, L. [By fighting a defect we often increase the handicap: The example of the deaf]. Sociologie et Societes, 1977, 9(1), 20-32.

It is shown how an action focusing on a handicap, in this case deafness, can have the effect of increasing the disability. Programming on television for deaf people is used as an example.

Phinney, J., Barry, S., Dittman, L., Huebner, R., & Thorvenelle, S. I'll dance at your wedding. The handicapped child: A child first (Student Guide-Footsteps, Report No. 20). Silver Spring, MD: Applied Management Sciences, 1979, 17 p. (ERIC Document No. ED169946)

A student guide for a program focusing on the way disabled children feel about themselves and how others feel about them. Discusses disabling conditions, sources of help for disabled children and their families, and suggestions for the parents of disabled children.

Portrait of the disabled in the media. Journal of Community Psychology, July 1978, 6(3), 269-274.

A study of newspapers and prime-time television during a three-week period to look at the image of disabled people and the themes of programs in which disabled people appear.

The positive show. Mendicino, CA: Lawren Productions, 1978. (Videocassette)

Part 4 of a five-part television series on mainstreaming is intended to prepare regular elementary students to accept and welcome disabled peers and understand disabling conditions. Included are a discussion of how to interact with disabled classmates, skiing demonstrations by blind and physically disabled skiers, examples of famous disabled people, and the story of a blind gymnast.

Potter, R. L. Understanding exceptionality through TV. Teacher, October 1978, 96(2), 42; 47-48; 51.

Class discussions of television programs that portray disabled people can be used to help children correct their misconceptions about people who are disabled.

The reinforcement show. Mendicino, CA: Lawren Productions, 1978. (Videocassette)

Part 5 of a five-part television series on mainstreaming is intended to prepare regular elementary students to accept and welcome disabled peers and understand disabling conditions. Included are a documentary of disabled and normal young adults sharing a rugged wilderness experience, a demonstration of deaf women dancing, the interaction of children with and without disabilities, the stories of several famous disabled people, and a drama promoting positive attitudes toward students who use the resource room.

Rogers, F. Understanding differences: Listening and learning with Mister Rogers. Exceptional Parent, August 1980©, 10(4), 14-16. (ERIC Document No. EJ234291)

The article presents portions of a speech presented at the 58th annual international convention of the Council for Exceptional Children (April 1980). The speaker, originator, and star of the "Mister Rogers' Neighborhood" television series for children shares letters from parents of disabled children and relates his experiences with a girl with spina bifida who appears on his show.

Sadlick, M., & Penta, F. B. Changing nurse attitudes toward quadriplegics through use of television. Rehabilitation Literature, September 1975©, 36(9), 274-278.

Attitudes of senior nursing students toward quadriplegics as social and working persons were significantly altered in a positive direction through viewing and discussing a 17-minute videotape of a successfully rehabilitated quadriplegic. It is suggested that this mode of presenting success stories may be effective with other disabling conditions, may be useful with patients and families to alter their expectations, and may be used to change public attitudes.

Siskind, T. G. Effectiveness of radio in teaching activities of daily

living to visually handicapped persons. Journal of Visual Impairment and Blindness, 1980, 74(8), 293-296.

Article describes an evaluation of a South Carolina training program combining radio instruction in housekeeping skills with home visits by the teachers.

Smith, R. Media presentation on mainstreaming the handicapped. Boston, MA: WGBH-TV, 1980.

A proposal for a three-year grant to plan and product two films with accompanying books and promotional literature. The program was to accelerate opportunities for disabled persons by helping to change public attitudes toward disabled people.

The special show. Mendicino, CA: Lawren Productions, 1978. (Videocassette)

Part 2 of a five-part television series on mainstreaming intended to prepare regular elementary students to accept and welcome disabled peers and understand disabling conditions. Included are a discussion of hearing aids, a tour of a school building modified for the convenience of disabled students, an illustration of the interaction of disabled and normal students, a discussion of braille and the achievements of blind individuals and a drama showing how classmates come to help and understand emotionally disturbed student.

Storey, K. S. The effects of the television series "Feeling Free" on children's attitudes toward handicapped people. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, 1979. (ERIC Document No. ED195657)

An examination of the impact of the "Feeling Free" series in mainstreamed classrooms on promoting children's awareness, understanding, and acceptance of disabled people.

Vince, S. An educational radio venture for the adult mentally handicapped. Educational Broadcasting International, June 1975, 8(2), 69-71.

Describes use of educational radio to instruct adults with mental retardation in England.

Wagner, J. When children ask about handicaps. American Education, 1975, 11(7), 29-31.

Discussion of the disability-related educational materials that have been incorporated into the series "Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood."

The why show. Mendicino, CA: Lawren Productions, 1978. (Videocassette)

Part 3 of a five-part television series on mainstreaming intended to prepare regular elementary students to accept and welcome disabled peers and understand disabling conditions. Included are discussions of the Special Olympics, Epilepsy, and braille; and a drama in which boy learns to love and help a baby brother who has Down's syndrome.

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REHABILITATION RESEARCH REVIEW
Topics in the Series

The Role of the Family in Rehabilitation

Private Sector: Role of Rehabilitation Professionals

Process, Issues, and Needs in Private-for-Profit Rehabilitation

Performance Appraisal of Rehabilitation Professionals

Benefit Cost Analysis

Incentives and Disincentives in the Vocational Rehabilitation Process

Consumerism and Advocacy in Vocational Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation and Adults with Learning Disabilities

Sheltered Employment Services and Programs

Applications of Telecommunications Technology to Services for Individuals with Disabilities

Measuring Vocational Rehabilitation Success

Computers in Vocational Rehabilitation: Current Trends and Future Applications

Delivery of Vocational Rehabilitation in Rural Populations

Case Management Techniques

Contemporary Research on the Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons with Mental Retardation

Principles and Practices of Vocational Rehabilitation with Persons with Hidden Disabilities

Low Cost Technology and its Application to U.S. Rehabilitation Practices

Rehabilitation Education and Training

Client Vocational Assessment

NOTE: Future Role of Rehabilitation Workshops
(Annotated Reference List)